# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5423. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

### The Tenure-of-Office Bill Discussed in the Senate.

### Confidence in Gen. Grant Expressed by All Parties.

### The Suffrage Amendment Again Passed by the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The debate on the Tenure-of-Office bill in the Senate to-day, and the expression of views by leading Senators, and by others who merely talk, leaves the question of its total repeal in some doubt. The discussion of this question to-day was not remarkable for any great breadth or power of argument, and those who spoke on the subject did not receive much attention after they had in the first few minutes declared on which side they intended to cast their votes. The question is, Shall the act be repealed or modified. Mr. MORTON appears so far to lead those who will vote for the House bill. Mr. MORGAN, Mr. CAMERON, Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. ROBERTSON have ranged themselves on his side. Mr. CONKLING, who opened the debate to-day, takes very strong and decided ground in favor of the modification of the act. Mr. HOWE, and Mr. SAWYER, who also made speeches to-day, will probably vote on the same side. Senator EDMUNDS, who has the management of the bill, would prefer not to touch it at all, but he will endeavor to retain as much of it as possible on the statute books, and will consequently vote with Senator WILLIAMS in favor of the modification. Mr. SUMNER will advocate its repeal, and Mr. WILSON will support the modification. Mr. SHERMAN desires it swept away forever. Mr. DIXON and Mr. DOOLITTLE were the only Democrats who spoke to-day, and both, of course, were in favor of the House proposition to repeal it altogether. Mr. CONKLING's speech was a severe attack on the present Administration, to which Mr. DIXON attempted to reply. Gen. GRANT's name was frequently introduced, and every mention of it by Radical, Conservative and Democrat was accompanied by an expression of the utmost confidence in his future. The merits of the question were barely touched on. SAWYER, who is looming up pretty strongly among the Southern members, thought that a measure of this character should have been enacted twenty years ago, but his further enunciation that, as a party check and safeguard, it should be kept on the statute book, was a fearful blunder and an unwise admission. Altogether, the debate to-day was tame and dull and languid. There were but few spectators in the galleries, and the interest on the floor was not greater than that evidenced when any ordinary measure of legislation is under consideration. Before adjournment at 4:30, an effort was made to hold a night session, but it failed, and the whole subject goes over to Monday.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House to-day, after settling the New-Mexico election case in favor of CHAVES, by ousting CLEVER, who has held the seat by virtue of a fraudulent certificate for nearly two years, proceeded to act upon the Senate amendments to the Constitutional Suffrage amendment. It was Mr. ROUTWELL's intention to move to nonconcur, but Mr. BINGHAM got in an amendment similar to that which prevailed in the Senate in the first instance when offered by Senator WILSON, to wit, that no State should make any law abridging the right of any citizen to vote or hold office on the ground of, race, color, nativity, property, creed or previous condition of servitude. Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the words "hold office," which was lost—yeas 71, nays 97. Mr. BINGHAM's amendment was then agreed to—yeas 98, nays 70. Then the joint resolution as amended was passed—yeas 142, nays 39—and it was, for the third time, sent back to the Senate for concurrence. The belief now is that the Senate will agree to it, but the Pacific coast Senators will probably oppose it, because it breaks down their laws against the Chinese. Although a Conference Committee was once ordered in the House on this proposition, it has never gone there, the Senate apparently agreeing with Judge WOODWARD's idea that such matters ought not to be settled in Committee of Conference.

NEW LAWS.

The usual notification that the following bills had become laws without the signature of the Executive, by reason of the expiration of the ten days' limit, was sent to Congress this afternoon by the President: Bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia, which appropriates $30,000; resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, which provides for the removal of all persons now holding civil offices in those States who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July 19, 1867, and authorizes the District Commander to fill vacancies created by the removal of such persons; resolution relative to the recent contracts for stationery for the Department of the Interior. All of which were sent to the President on the 6th inst.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

A colored man, J. H. RICHARDSON, of this city, has addressed a note to Mayor BOWEN, as Chairman of the Committee on the sale of tickets for the Inauguration Ball, stating that a number of his friends from Philadelphia and New-York would be here on the 4th of March, and asks whether any distinction on account of color is to be made in the sale of tickets. Mayor BOWEN this morning addressed him a reply, in which he says:

"That any person of respectable character and standing in this community who applies and pays for a ticket will be furnished with the same, without regard to the complexion of the person; and I think, if you will call at the Treasury Department, you will not be denied, at least so far as my action is concerned. The question of color never having arisen in the Committee, I cannot, of course, decide for them."

Special Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

The question respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, provides:

That persons holding offices in those States who cannot take or subscribe to an oath of office according to a previous act of Congress, shall on the passage of this resolution be removed therefrom; it shall be the duty of the District Commander to fill the vacancies so created by appointment of persons who can take the oath; provided that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, prior to the passage of the act, July 19, 1867, shall have received in the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, shall have qualified for office.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President to-day sent a brief message to the House, inclosing the following:

*To the President:*

The Secretary of State returning in his report to the President of the 17th inst. the papers relative to correspondence relating to the passports of Mr. JAMES WARREN and CORNELIO, citizens of the United States, has the honor to report further that Count BERNSTORFF, by Mr. WARREN, transmitted to the British Majesty's Minister here, and by Mr. REY. Henry Lennox, the United States Minister at London, that these passports have been duly visaed.

Respectfully submitted, WM. H. SEWARD.

Department of State, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Solicitor of that Department to take the necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the twelfth section of the act of 1838, against the owners of the steamers *United States* and *Americus*, because of the recent collision between those vessels, which resulted in so large a loss of life. The section referred to provides that every Captain, engineer, pilot or other person employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, by whose misconduct, negligence or inattention to his respective duties, the life of any person on board said vessel may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof imposes heavy penalties.

THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Nothing of any special interest occurred at the Army Headquarters to-day. A large number of visitors called on Gen. GRANT, including several Senators and Representatives. Among them were Senators CHANDLER, RICE, WILSON, KELLOGG, Senator-elect PRESTON, and many others.

ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION.

S. L. HOGE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, arrived here last night. He claims a seat in Congress from the Third District of that State. Mr. REED, the Democratic candidate, received a majority of the votes cast, and has a certificate to that effect.

Judge HOGE brings a certificate, signed by the Board of Canvassers and by the Governor, that he received a majority of the legal vote.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS.

The Committee on the Census, at their meeting to-day, discussed the question whether the ratio of representation should be enlarged so as to retain the present number of representatives, or whether the present ratio should remain unaltered. The latter would increase the number of representatives.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, who has been confined to his house for several days by sickness, is improving in health.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated GEORGE W. SUMMERS for Postmaster at Augusta, Ga.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Engineer JOHN W. MOORE has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on March 1, to relieve Chief Engineer W. P. HENDRIX, who is placed on waiting orders.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day.....$691,000

*Shipments.*

To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia.....$100,000
To the National Banks.....122,250
Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for the National Banks as security for circulation.....$40,567,900
Held for public deposits.....24,217,260
National Bank currency, issued during the week.....309,600
Total to date.....$19,726,220
Mutilated bills returned.....11,240
Insolvent bank notes redeemed.....620,027
Total redemptions to this date.....$20,515,077
Redemptions of fractional currency for the week.....677,700

YELLOW FEVER IN PERU.

The United States Consul at Valparaiso writes to the Secretary of State as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, VALPARAISO, Jan. 16, 1869.

*Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:*

SIR: I regret to be obliged to report that the yellow fever, which caused such fearful loss of life at Lima, Callao, and its ports south of Callao, in 1867, has again appeared in the latter place, in a most malignant form. Of the ports south of Callao. The steamer *Sea Nymph* of the 5th was quarantined for a few days on its arrival, as there had been two or three deaths on board. The passengers were not sick. Finally one died, after being landed, and was buried at sea. When the vessel was permitted to come to its anchorage, the ground was found infected, and the vessel had to be moved. The steamer of the 15th, arriving one day behind time, reported a clean bill of health, and was permitted to come to its anchorage without going through the form of quarantine. Reliable reports from Callao as well as advices from the north of this, report the disease as more virulent and fatal than last year, when at its height.

Proper quarantine and sanitary regulations this city hopes to escape, as it did last season, from this calamity, though several persons were landed here who were sick with the fever.

I have the honor, &c.

A. W. CLARK, United States Consul.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The President laid before the Senate the credentials of EUGENE CASSERLY, Senator elect from California.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. COLE presented the petition of citizens of California praying for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia.

THE STEAMER *NEVA*.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to investigate the claim of NOTT & Co. for damages for the seizure of the steamer *Neva* by the Chinese Government, and providing for their indemnity. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MORGAN presented the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce relative to the bridge between New-York and Brooklyn.

Also, a petition of citizens of Virginia praying for the ratification of the Constitution adopted by the Convention in Richmond in 1867, and solemnly protesting against the removal of political disabilities in that State.

ABBOTT O. ROSS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill for the relief of ABBOTT O. ROSS, of Ohio, was passed. It gives him $5,000 for the use of his Asaultion willising steam as a means of naval warfare.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the bill in relation to certain private land claims in New-Mexico was taken up and passed.

THE LAWS RELATING TO CUSTOMS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill to repeal the act approved March 2, 1867, regulating the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures received under the laws relating to customs; and to amend certain acts for the prevention and punishment of frauds on the revenue, and for the prosecution of smuggling.

The amendment restricts the repeal of the second, third and fourth sections of said act.

NEW COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. SHERMAN reported also favorably the House bill to establish the Collection District of Arecostook, Me., and to more accurately define the boundaries of the District of Newark, N. J., which was taken up and passed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow the City National Bank of New-Orleans and the Second National Bank of Plattsburg to change their names.

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill authorizing the claim of Minnesota to land for the support of a State University.

THE SHIP *AGRA*.

Mr. CORBETT called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the ship *Agra*, of Boston, which was put under the protection of the British flag during the rebellion.

Mr. WADE said he was strongly opposed to allowing persons, on such shipowners who, from selfish motives, had put their vessels under foreign flags, to bring them again under the protection of the American flag.

Mr. CORBETT said that the founder of the *Agra* was ignorant of the consent of her owners. He called attention to the statement in the memorial of the owners.

Mr. WADE said that if that were so, the transfer was illegal and no legislation was necessary to authorize the vessel in her former position.

Mr. JOHNSON was in favor of the general bill applying to all vessels in that case entitled to be given again the protection of the American flag, and until such a bill could be passed he would have the interested parties wait.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator from Pennsylvania forgot that the bill had already passed a good while. He, too, was in favor of a general bill, but he wished in the meantime to take up individual cases and deal with them on their merits. To let this bill wait would be to kill it.

Mr. FESS read the statement of those specializing that the transfer of the *Agra* had been made against their wishes, but that as the person who made it had authority to do so they could not prevent it, and said that the act of this authorized agent was legally the act of the owners, and that, therefore, he was opposed to admitting the vessel again to the protection of the flag of the United States. If this bill should pass it would be the precedent for the restoration of all vessels transferred to the protection of foreign flags by their owners.

Mr. SUMNER said this bill was an exceptional case.

Mr. FESS insisted that there was nothing exceptional about it, and moved an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all vessels similarly situated.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up, as unfinished business, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER made an unsuccessful effort to have it set aside for the purpose of taking up the business of the Committee on Commerce, but the evening session of Tuesday next was set apart for the consideration of the business of that Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON MILITANT AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, Wednesday evening was set apart for the consideration of the business from the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to set aside the bill temporarily, that he might move to assign next Wednesday for the consideration of his Naturalization bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the motion, because he regarded the bill as one which, if passed, would make naturalization very expensive and almost impossible.

The motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was lost, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. CONKLING said it was generally believed that any human action could be justified by proving it to be based on a mistake; and in that way the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act could be easily and fully justified. It had been enacted to meet an attempt made in the interest of disloyalty and treason, to make a revolutionary use of the offices of the country, and for the purpose of insulting its citizens, and to assail the parish of its assistance. It was passed in a moment of haste and excitement, and in the midst of a conflict between the Executive and Congress. Now, however, the exigency had passed away, and the Executive Office was about to be inaugurated to one who had never set himself above the law, but who everywhere had evinced a disposition to respect the constitutional limitations of authority. He was entitled, in the confidence of Congress and of the people, to the same confidence placed in him. But he thought there was some danger of making the Tenure-of-Office act more unwieldy—by repealing the Tenure-of-Office act—than it was now. It had not been passed twenty years ago it would have been better for the country, and he was in favor of continuing it in force, at least for the present, and, probably, always; so that if he were disposed to repeal it, he would not do it on the ground of an Administration whose views seemed to him much like failing before the rising sun.

Mr. MORTON rose to address the Senate, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, so at 4:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition of the Shipowners' Association of New-York, for the protection of navigation from illegal exactions by the State and municipal corporations.

THE GOTTSCHEIDE ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New-Mexico contested election case.

Mr. PETERS continued and concluded his argument in favor of the report of the Committee adverse to the right of the sitting delegate.

THE DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

The consideration of the subject was interrupted at 1 o'clock by the Sergeant-at-Arms presenting at the bar of the House, with twenty honorable culprits in his charge—the absentees of last night, who had since fallen into his net. They were ranged in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and were about to be formally arraigned and inquired of as to their excuses, when Mr. BROOMALL rose and offered a resolution directing that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and that the Committee on Accounts be authorized to allow to the Sergeant-at-Arms the amount of expenses incurred by him.

Mr. RANDALL moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE inquired what the legal fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms were. He understood that one call of the House had cost $17.

Mr. BROOMALL replied that the fees were $6 25 for each man arrested, and mileage. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted. The members in custody then took their seats and the curtain fell on the performance entitled, "Call of the House."

THE ELECTION CASE AGAIN.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New-Mexico contested election case.

Mr. CHAVES, the sitting delegate, addressed the House for an hour in opposition to the report of the Committee, and in advocacy of his own right to represent the Territory.

The discussion on the election case of New-Mexico was closed by Mr. HAWKS, in advocacy of the report, when the vote was taken and the resolution, giving the seat as delegate to Mr. CHAVES, the contestant, was agreed to.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, reported a joint resolution postponing the time for the first meeting of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress from 12 o'clock noon of the 4th of March next, to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

After explanation by Mr. SCHENCK, the resolution was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that evening sessions be dispensed with until after the 4th of March. The House could do that & great deal more business in that time.

The Speaker stated the condition of business, and intimated that unless evening sessions were continued the Appropriation bills could not be disposed of in time.

Mr. GARFIELD said he should withhold the proposition for the present.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved, this being one of the days of the session, that the rules be suspended and that the House proceed to consider the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

The rules were suspended by a two-thirds vote.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate amendment was then taken from the Speaker's table and read, as follows:

ARTICLE 15, SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. WOODWARD asked Mr. BOUTWELL to allow him to offer an amendment providing that the proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to Legislatures to be elected hereafter.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to let the amendment be offered, remarking that Congress had no right to elect the Legislatures to which an amendment should be submitted.

Mr. BINGHAM desired to offer as an amendment the amendment heretofore agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 40 to 18, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. BOUTWELL at first refused to allow any amendment to be offered, but he subsequently consented to the offering of above amendment by Mr. BINGHAM, and to the amendment moved by Messrs. SHELLABARGER and LOGAN; not admitting, however, the amendment proposed by Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. SHELLABARGER's amendment is as follows:

"Neither the United States nor any State shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, in any State in which he shall have such qualification as shall be prescribed by law, such male citizen being not under conviction of treason, felony or other infamous crime; but such right to vote shall be subject to such exceptions as may be provided by law for preserving the purity of elections, and promoting the times, places and manner for holding the same."

The amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN is to strike out the words in the Senate amendment "or" and to hold office." He contended that it was the sense of the House that there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States restricting the right to hold office, except as to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and that the amendment would endanger the whole Constitutional Amendment by sending it back to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, expressed similar views, but still announced his intention to vote for the Senate amendment in order to save this great measure of justice.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke. Mr. BOUTWELL to allow him to offer the following amendment: "No State shall enforce any laws which deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 or over, and who is of sound mind, and who has resided in such State one year previous to the election at which he offers to vote, any right or privilege with such qualifications, equally applicable to all electors, as to registration and local residence not greater than one year, as may be prescribed by law, an equal right to vote by ballot in all elections by the people, except such as have given aid or participated, or encouraged the rebellion, insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any State, or to such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or infamous crime."

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to allow it to be offered.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke for ten minutes in explanation and advocacy of his proposed amendment.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke for fifteen minutes in advocacy of his amendment, which he had desired to submit to the State Legislatures to be hereafter elected. He declared that it was a historical and traditionary principle in Republican politics, that the Army was an alien and barbarian race, which should have no act or part in the work of Government.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the rules be suspended, and that the recess and evening session of to-day be dispensed with, and that the House proceed immediately to vote on the pending amendments and the Senate joint resolution without dilatory motions.

Mr. KNOTT moved, at 4 o'clock, that the House adjourn, the only dilatory motion permissible before putting the question on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused to adjourn.

The rules were suspended by yeas 144, to nays 27, and the resolution was adopted.

The vote was first taken on Mr. LOGAN's amendment to strike out the words "and hold office," and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 71, to nays 97.

The vote was next taken on Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, and it was agreed to by a vote of yeas 98, to nays 70.

Mr. SHELLABARGER withdrew his amendment.

The question was then taken on the Senate resolution as amended, and it was passed by a vote of yeas 140, to nays 39.

The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS.

Mr. FOX presented the memorial of the General Assembly of New-York, asking Congress to grant pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812.

FOREIGN PATENTS IN AMERICA.

Mr. MYERS presented the petition of JOHN RICH, MORRIS TASKER, O. DE and others, of Philadelphia, for such amendment of the Patent laws as will cause American patents of inventions previously patented in foreign countries to expire here simultaneously with their expiration abroad.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would try to have disposed of on Monday the bill to strengthen the public credit.

The House then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

Exciting Scenes at a Fire in Richmond.

In Richmond, Va., on Wednesday evening last, while the Grace-street Baptist Church was filled with 2,000 persons, some one created the direst consternation by shouting out "fire" at the door of the church. So humorous was the crowd that the latter was mobbed on improvised seats in the vestibule and on the gallery steps—to these the lurid flames that shot upward into the sky, seemed to come from the front part of the church. In a moment all was confusion. Dr. BURROWS, from the pulpit, assured the congregation that it was a false alarm; nevertheless, all rushed, each one crying and frightened ladies and excited men. Luckily no one was damaged much, though several received small injuries before they got to the pavement, and in front of them saw the flames bursting from a chamber window of Lee Fowler's Lodging-House, adjoining the church, which soon spread to the long wing, occupied as bedrooms, in which there were dozens of young ladies. The building was quickly filled with hosts of men, who went hard to work. They found the fair occupants of the burning house in the wildest excitement, many on the verge of hysterics, and all encouragement whatever that the fire could be soon got under. They were all soon placed beyond danger, and, through the efforts of the gentlemen present, most of their clothing and valuables were saved.

THE PERUVIAN FLEET.—The Pensacola *West Florida Commercial* of the 9th inst. states that the Peruvian fleet was making preparations to proceed to sea, and that its departure for Key West might be expected at any moment. The fleet will stop at Key West to obtain extensive supplies by the New-York passengers, and in order that the steamers may coal. The monitors can carry but six days' coal, and their stopping must necessarily be frequent.

## TELEGRAMS.

### CUBA.

Surrender of Insurgents at Colon—Peruvian Manifesto at Key West.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon, and of the death of the leader, JOSE GUERRA, formerly District-Attorney. The revolution in the Districts of Colon, Jaguay and Grande, is now considered ended.

The information recently received to the effect that revolutionists are surrounded in the Cerro Mountains is fully confirmed.

The amount of bullion in the Savings Bank since CASTELLS first became President has decreased $400,000.

The Government authorities to-day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion. The authors were promptly arrested and imprisoned.

The navy has taken steps to watch the Peruvian steamers at Key West, as the Cubans believe the steamers are intended to operate against Havana.

The latest Mexican advices report that Dr. SEMLICKI has had the award granted to him for building a railroad. It is thought that this concession is worth $1,000,000 to the grantee.

FORTINO DIAZ has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Mariotes.

### MEXICO.

The City of Puebla Captured by Escobedo and Blockaded by Government Troops—Revolutionary Movements Throughout the Country.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 12th.

Gen. NEGRETE, on the 31 inst., captured the City of Puebla. He issued proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on the approach of the Government troops, taking the road toward Matamoras. Gen. RAGADDY, of the Government troops, now holds Puebla. It was reported that PORFIRIO DIAZ was implicated in this movement, but it was untrue.

The revolutionists at San Martin, on the 6th, levied a forced loan of $200,000 on the merchants of that town.

The revolutionary Gen. ESTAZA, at Sisal, had fled, Gen. VARGAS having attacked the insurgents. The insurrection in Yucatan was local merely.

A revolution was expected at Guadalaxara. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts declared their inability to administer justice.

A revolution had also broken out in Tlascala and the places in that vicinity.

A revolution had also broken out in Nuevo Leon. QUIROGA, with 1,500 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of Gen. SANTA ANNA.

It was reported that Gen. COSSINA would be appointed Minister to Washington.

Gen. CANTO had arrived at Durango.

The contract with the American Pacific steamers had been annulled.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Newspapers on the Alabama Treaty Question.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty recently concluded between Lord CLARENDON and Reverdy JOHNSON for the settlement of the Alabama claims, has elicited the following comments from the London journals this morning:

*From the Standard.* (*Conservative.*)

The *Morning Standard* regrets the rejection of the convention, after the protracted and laborious negotiations. The advances for a new treaty must come from the United States. England is now unfettered from concessions, and will only treat hereafter on terms of absolute equality.

*From the Times.*

The *Times* says that the present treaty has testified the amity of England. Its failure does not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries, but will rather serve as a warning in arranging the points of a new convention.

*From the Post.* (*Conservative.*)

The *Morning Post* regrets the rejection of the treaty only on account of the delay it will occasion in the restoration of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Anchor Line's steamer *Columbia*, from New-York, was signaled off Moville this morning.

### FRANCE.

The Right of the People to Assemble Prohibited—Card from Gen. DIX.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The recent order of M. FORCADE, the Minister of the Interior, for guarding against an abuse of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting was contemplated at Montfaucaux, an arrondissement of the city, but it was dispersed by the authorities. All public gatherings on Wednesday next have been positively prohibited. Wednesday will be the twenty-first anniversary of the second inauguration of Republican Government in France.

Gen. DIX, the American Minister, publishes a card in the papers of this city to-day, denying the story that had been extensively circulated to the effect that he had recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks in the matters at issue between Greece and Turkey. The General calls attention to the fact that the policy of America has always been that of non-interference with European political affairs, and affirms that this, too, is and has been his policy.

### SPAIN.

The Duke of Montpensier Allowed to Return to Spain.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The *Gaulois* says that MONTPENSIER has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

Explosion of a Powder Mill at Gorhamtown—Five at Middleford.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 20.

One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills, at Gambo Falls, in Gorham, blew up to-day. A man named SEARLES had his leg broken. No other person was injured.

A fire at Biddeford, this morning, destroyed buildings on Alfred-street, occupied by ROBERT CARPENTER, carriage painter; CHARLES ANDREWS, carriage builder, and ROBINSON, carriage trimmer. Loss from $4,500 to $5,000, on which there was no insurance.

Internal Revenue Frauds at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The examination of the books of WHITE & ELDERKIN and TRUESDALE & Co., disclosed the fact that the former failed to report to the United States revenue officers sales to the amount of 32,000 pounds of tobacco, on which there is due a Government tax and penalty of $21,600. TRUESDALE & Co. sold 45,000 pounds more than they returned. Their tax and penalty due the Government is $26,250.

The Cuban Refugees Protest Against the Character of the Spanish Consul.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A number of prominent Cuban refugees have addressed a protest to the Governor against the charges made by the Spanish Consul. They declare that, notwithstanding their political opinions, they would not infringe upon the laws in any manner.

A joint resolution was adopted in the House to-day, authorizing the Governor and Treasurer to hypothecate bonds whenever deemed necessary to provide for the payment of interest due or coming due on bonds, at a rate of interest on such loan not to exceed seven per cent.

The Chinese Steamer.—Washington's Birthday.—The Central Pacific Railroad.—Proceedings in the Senate Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The China steamer is not expected until the 25th, the schedule time of sailing from Hong Kong having been advanced four days.

Washington's Birthday will be celebrated by a public procession, and observed generally as a holiday.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is again clear through the deepest snow of the season.

Since the probability of the defeat of the bill before Congress granting a trading monopoly in Alaska, several sealing and trapping expeditions are fitting out in this city.

Advices from Arizona to the 30th ult. report favorably on the mines, and mention no fresh Indian troubles.

The Nevada senate has killed the resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Political rascality was said to have influenced the action.

The steamer *Mahe*, just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, brings no news of importance.

An Important Decision in the Court of Common Pleas at Philadelphia—A Defaulting Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Judge PEARSON, in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day delivered an important decision involving the right of the Board of Brokers to expel any of its members, and granted a special injunction restraining the Board from expelling HENRY S. LEECH, and from proceeding to investigate or adjudicate the claims of REUBEN MARLEY, Jr., as a member of the New-York Board of Brokers, against the plaintiff in any manner or form. The ground taken is that the Board of Brokers could only take, under its rules, cognizance of the plaintiff's action regarding stock contracts, and not transactions in regard to leases, land, &c.

It is reported that the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of this city is a defaulter in a sum said to exceed $100,000, and that he has made his escape. There was a slight run on the bank to-day, but the doors were not closed.

Convention of Members of the Southern Press at Mobile.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Southern Press Convention adjourned to-day. It presented the Board of Trade with a pair of goblets, as an evidence of hospitalities extended and enjoyed. Some members left for home this evening; others leave for New-Orleans to-morrow, where they enjoy the hospitalities of the St. Charles Hotel.

The citizens of Mobile did all in their power to make the visit of the members of the Press agreeable, and the Convention was lavish in its thanks for the hospitality bestowed.

Arrest of an Incendiary in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Detective MARSHALL, of Boston, and City Marshal PITTS, of Newburyport, Mass., arrested LEONARD CHOATE, an alleged incendiary. He had been the terror of Newburyport many years. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty buildings, including four churches, have been burned by him.

The Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Monday will be observed as a holiday in this city. The banks and public offices will be closed, and business generally suspended. The day will be celebrated by a military parade.

The Results of a Murderer at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Governor has respited GERALD EATON, sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst., but has not yet determined for what length of time.

Capital Punishment to be Restored in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 20.

In the Illinois House of Assembly, yesterday, by a vote of 81 to 31, the bill repealing the act relative to capital punishment, restoring the death penalty instead, was passed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 20.—GEORGE W. HALL (colored) and WILLIAM FLAGG are under arrest for brutally assaulting and attempting to rob AARON CHASE, of this town, on Thursday night. The accused are wood-choppers in the neighborhood, and attacked CHASE in his own house. The latter now lies in a critical condition from the effect of his wounds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The 11:15 A. M. train for New-Haven to-day, near Fordham, ran over and almost instantly killed a woman, said to be the wife of G. W. LEWIS, of Fordham. She was walking on the track.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—CHARLES A. GARNEHILL, one of the most extensive and well known flour manufacturers of this city, died this morning at the age of 54 years.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.—Mr. HULBERT, the station agent at this place, has died from injuries sustained by falling from the platform of a railroad car.

### VIRGINIA.

The New Movement Opposed by Ex-Gov. Letcher.

LEXINGTON, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1869.

*To the Editor of the Fredericksburg News:*

Accept my thanks for the numbers of the *News* you were kind enough to send me.

I concur fully in your views in regard to what is very improperly called "The New Movement." It is neither a "New Movement" nor a "Virginia Movement." The movement originated, I apprehend, in the State of New-York, and was promulged in our State in the month of September last by a New-York gentleman of considerable distinction—HORACE H. DAY, Esq.

During the month of September last, when our Circuit Court was in session, Mr. DAY visited this place and held conversations with a number of citizens in which he explained the objects of the movement as an address to the people of Virginia advocating the adoption of "universal suffrage," taking care in the address to show that we wanted negro suffrage especially. It was urged by pursuing this policy we would secure the confidence of this large class, bind them to us, and thus control their votes in all subsequent elections. And it was also urged that such a course would have the same effect with the Democracy in securing the election of Gen. SEYMOUR to the Presidency.

For reasons which I then assigned somewhat at length (but which it is not necessary to state here,) I declined to have any participation in such a movement. After I had declined, I understood that he had consulted with others (I think of Rockbridge and Monroe,) who declined to have any connection with it. Since then I have had enough to call for a dose of Epsom salts, and that, too, of a slight strength, when she resumed her former corpse-like condition. Her appearance is said not to indicate death; but she has been perfectly unconscious, even during the meetings, which have been held every night since her spiritualization. Without a doubt a large number of that Church regard her as a genuine case of "the power." They do not doubt it is, as the case of "the power." They do not doubt it, a genuine case of the phenomenon, but say that such cases are of rare occurrence, many of them cause it is at the South—because many of them cannot be removed from their church, where they are in the least uncommon with those around them, and "the Lord is working." This subject will, when "the Lord is working," be treated with more doubtless be removed from their church, where they are in the least uncommon with those around them, and the still retained but right into some private house to await recovery, when "she's all right."

YANKEE PREJUDICES AGAINST FORESTS.—If there is any one thing that a Yankee has a natural antipathy to, it is a forest tree. We might almost say that he instinctively hates every one but a fruit-bearing one. All through New-England, a relentless and inconsiderate and indiscriminating war has been waged on the forest, and a very general neglect of woodland has prevailed, until all of the accessible valuable timber in the States has very nearly disappeared, and even wood for fuel has become so scarce in many sections as to require coal by the thousands of tons to be dragged into the country to boil the pot and warm the household of our farmers.—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 18.*

Remarkable Murder Trial in Vicksburg.

*Correspondence of the Memphis (Tenn.) Post.*

VICKSBURG, Miss., Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869.

Miss GIBSON has just been acquitted in this city of the murder of Capt. WM. ESTRELLE, in Jackson, on the 26th of March last. The trial has attracted considerable attention through the State on account of the high standing of the deceased, who was a lawyer, of temperate habits, in the prime of life, with a good practice, and surrounded by a pleasant family and many friends, and no known enemies. He was returning from a billiard saloon, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock in the evening, when, at a crossing on one of the principal streets in the city, the assassin met him, and, with a single stab, without a struggle or scarcely a thought, laid the deed done. Capt. ESTRELLE lived until about 3 o'clock the next day, but, in his dying statement, was unable to assign any cause why any human being should desire his death, nor was he enabled to give any clue that would lead to the detection of the murderer. A search was immediately made at the scene of the murder, and, strange to say, the knife, still crimsoned with the heart's blood of its victim, was found as it had been thrown away by the fleeing assassin. The knife was easily identified as the property of a Mr. HARRIS, a barkeeper at the Nelson House, in Jackson, who stated the knife had been stolen from the bar, where it was kept, two nights before. Suspicion, for some reason, rested on MILES GIBSON, who was then stopping at the

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## A CHILD'S WISDOM.

When the cares of day are ended,
And I take my evening rest,
Of the windows of my chamber
This is that I love the best:
This one facing to the hill-tops
And the orchards of the west.

All the woodlands, dim and dusky,
All the fields of waving grain,
All the valleys sprinkled over
With the sheep at small remain—
I can see them through the twilight,
Sitting here beside my pane.

I can see the hilly pathway
With the sheep-paths trod across;
See the fountains by the way-sides,
Each one in her border of moss
Holding up the mistletoes her
Like a cup of silken floss.

Garden corners bright with roses,
Garden borders set with mint,
Garden beds where the nasturtions
Sow their seeds, as love can hint,
To some rhyme of mystic charming
That shall come back all in print.

Ah! with what a world of blushes
When they read it through and through,
Writing out the tangled sentence
From the centre to the brow!
Little ladies, choose ye wisely,
Lest some day the choice is true.

I can see a troop of children—
Merry-hearted boys and girls—
Eyes of light and eyes of darkness,
Feet of curls and feet of curls—
Racing toward the meeting-school house
Half a head before their curls.

—*Alice Cary, in Harper's Magazine.*

## THE COMPANION.

*A Norwegian Story, from Once a Week.*

Once on a time there was a farmer's son who dreamt that he was to marry a princess far, far out in the world. She was as red and white as milk and blood, and so rich there was no end to her riches. When he awoke he seemed to see her still standing bright and living before him, and he thought her so sweet and lovely that his life was not worth having unless he had her too. So he sold all he had, and set off into the world to find her out. Well, he went far and farther than far, and about Christmas he came to a land where all the Christmas goods lay right straight on ends; there wasn't a bend in any of them. When he had wandered on and on for a quarter of a year he came to a town, and outside the church door lay a big block of ice, in which there stood a dead body, and the whole parish spat on it as they passed by to church. The lad wondered at this, and when the priest came out of church he asked him what it all meant.

"It is a great wrong-doer," said the priest. "He has been executed for his ungodliness, and set up there to be mocked and spat upon."

"But what was his wrong-doing?" asked the lad.

"When he was alive here he was a vintner," said the priest, "and he mixed water with his wine."

The lad thought that no such dreadful sin. "Well," he said, "after he had atoned for it with his life you might as well have let him have Christian burial and peace after death."

But the priest said that could not be in any wise, for there must be folk to break him out of the ice, and money to buy a grave from the church; then the grave-digger must be paid for digging the grave, and the sexton for tolling the bell, and the clerk for singing the hymns, and the priest for sprinkling dust over him.

"Do you think now there would be any one who would be willing to pay all this for an executed sinner?"

"Yes," said the lad. If he could only get him buried in Christian earth he would be sure to pay for his funeral ale out of his scanty means.

Even after that the priest hemmed and hawed; but when the lad came with two witnesses, and declared him right out in their hearing if he could refuse to sprinkle dust over the corpse, he was forced to answer that he could not.

So they broke the vintner out of the block of ice, and laid him in Christian earth, and they tolled the bell and sang hymns over him, and the priest sprinkled dust over him, and they drank his funeral ale till they wept and laughed by turns; but when the lad had paid for the ale he hadn't many pence left in his pocket.

He set off on his way again, but he hadn't got far near a man overtook him who asked if he did not think it dull work walking on all alone.

No; the lad did not think it dull. "I have always something to think about," he said.

Then the man asked if he wouldn't like to have a servant.

"No," said the lad; "I am wont to be my own servant, therefore I have need of none; and even if I wanted one ever so much, I have no means to get one, for I have no money to pay for his food and wages."

"You do need a servant, that I know better than you," said the man, "and you have need of one whom you can trust in life and death. If you won't have me as a servant, you may take me as your companion; I give you my word I will stand you in good stead, and it shan't cost you a penny. I will pay my own fare," and as for food and clothing, you shall have no trouble about them."

Well, on those terms he was willing enough to have him as his companion; so after that they traveled together, and the man for the most part went on ahead and showed the lad the way.

So after they had traveled on and on from land to land, over hill and wood, they came to a crossroad that stopped the way. There the companion went up and knocked, and bade them open the door; and the rock opened sure enough, and when they got inside the hill up came an old witch with a chair, and asked them, "Be so good as to sit down. No doubt you are weary."

"Sit on it yourself," said the man. So she was forced to take her seat, and as soon as she sat down she stuck fast, for the chair was such that it let no one loose that came near it. Meanwhile they went about inside the hill, and the companion looked round till he saw a sword hanging over the door. That he would have, and if he got it he gave his word to the old witch that he would let her loose out of the chair.

"Nay, nay," she screeched out; "ask me anything else. Anything else you may have but me; for that I cannot let, my Three-Sister Sword; we are three sisters that own it together."

"Very well; then you may sit there till the end of the world," said the man. But when she heard that, she said he might have it if he would only set her free.

So he took the sword and went off with it, and left her still sitting there.

When they had gone far, far away over naked fells and wide wastes, they came to another crossfell. There, too, the companion knocked and bade him open the door, and the same thing happened as happened before; the rock opened, and when they had got a good way into the hill another old witch came up to them with a chair and begged them to sit down. "Ye may well be weary," she said.

"Sit down yourself," said the companion. And so she fared as her sister had fared, she did not dare to say nay; and as soon as she came on the chair she stuck fast. Meanwhile she had his companion went about in the hill and the man broke open all the chests and drawers till he found what he sought, and that was a golden ball of yarn. This he set his heart on; and he promised the old witch to set her free if she would give him the golden ball. She said he might take all she had, but that she could not part with it, for it was her Three-Sister Ball. But when she heard that she should sit there till doomsday unless he got it, she said he might take it all the same if he would only set her free. So the companion took the golden ball, but he left her sitting where she sat.

So on they went for many days, over waste and wood, till they came to a third crossfell. There all went as it had gone twice before. The companion knocked, the rock opened, and inside the hill an old witch came up, and asked them to sit on her chair; they must be tired. But the companion said again, "Sit on it yourself," and before she knew where she was she had stuck fast behind the door.

Then the companion must and would have; but the old witch bade him part with it. It was her Three-Sister Chair, said she, if she gave it away, all her luck would be lost. But when she heard that she would have to sit there till the end of the world unless he got it, she said he might take it if he would only let her loose. When the companion had got well hold of the hat he went off, and bade her sit there still, like the rest of her sisters.

After a long, long time, they came to a bound; then the companion took the golden ball of yarn, and threw it so hard against the rock on the other side of the stream that it bounded back, and, after he had thrown it backward and forward a few times, it became a bridge. On that bridge they went over the Sound, and when they reached the other side, the man bade the lad to be quick, and wind up the yarn again as soon as he could, for, said he:

"If we don't wind it up quick, all those witches will come after us, and tear us to bits."

So the lad wound and wound with all his might and main, and when there was no more to wind than the very last thread, up came the old witches on the wings of the wind. They flew to the water, so that the spray rose before them, and smacked at the end of the thread; but they could not quite get hold of it, and so they were drowned in the Sound.

When they had gone on a few days further, the companion said: "Now we are soon coming to the castle where she is, the Princess of whom you dreamt, and when we get there, you must go in and tell the King what you dreamt, and what it is you are seeking."

So when they reached it he did what the man told him, and was very heartily welcomed. He had a room for himself, and another for his companion, which they were to live in; and what dinner-time drew near, he was bidden to dine at the King's own board.

As soon as ever he set eyes on the Princess he knew her at once, and saw it was she of whom he had dreamt as his bride. Then he told her his business, and she answered that she liked him well enough, and would gladly have him; but first he must undergo three trials. So when they had dined, she gave him a pair of golden scissors, and said—

"The first proof is that you must take these scissors and keep them, and give them to me at mid-day to-morrow. It is not so very great a trial, I fancy," she said, and made a face; "but if you can't stand it you lose your life; it is the law, and so you will be drawn and quartered, and your body will be stuck on stakes, and your head over the gate, just like those lovers of mine, whose skulls and skeletons you see outside the King's castle."

That is no such great art," thought the lad.

But the Princess was so merry and mad, and flirted so much with him, that he forgot all about the scissors and himself, and so, while they played and sported, she stole the scissors away from him without his knowing it.

When forward up to his room at night, and told they had fared, and what she said to him, and about the scissors she gave him to keep, the companion said—

"Of course, you have the scissors safe and sure."

Then he searched in all his pockets, but there were no scissors, and the lad was in a sad way when he found them wanting.

"Well, well!" said the companion; "I'll see if I can't get you them again."

With that he went down into the stable, and there stood the big, fat Billygoat, which belonged to the Princess, and it was of that breed that it could fly many times faster through the air than it could run on land. So he took the Three-Sister Sword, and gave it a stroke between the horns, and said:

"When rides the Princess to see her lover to-night?"

The Billygoat baaed, and said it dared not say, but when it had another stroke, it said the Princess was coming at 11 o'clock. Then the companion put on the Three-Sister Hat, and all at once he became invisible, and so he waited for her. When she came, she took and rubbed the Billygoat with an ointment which she had in a great horn, and said:

"Away, away, o'er roothree and steeple, o'er land, o'er sea, o'er hill, o'er dale, to my true love who awaits me in the fell this night!"

At the very moment that the goat set off, the companion threw himself on behind, and away they went like a blast through the air. They were not long on the way, and in a trice they came to a crossfell. There she knocked and so the goat passed through the fell to the Troll, who was her lover.

"Now, my dear," she said, "a new lover is come, whose heart is set on having you. He is young and handsome; but I will have no other than you," and so she coaxed and petted the Troll.

"So I set him a trial, and here are the scissors he was to watch and keep; now do you keep them," she said.

So the two laughed heartily, just as though they had the lad already on wheel and stake.

"Yes! yes!" said the Troll; "I'll keep them safe enough.

And I shall sleep on the bride's white arm,
While ravens round his skeleton swarm."

And so he laid the scissors in an iron chest with three locks; but just as he dropped them into the chest, the companion snapped them up. Neither of them could see him, for he had on the Three-Sister Hat; and so the Troll locked up the chest for naught, and he hid the keys he had in the hollow eye-tooth in which he had the toothache. There it would be a hard work for any one to find them, the Troll thought.

So when midnight was past she set off home again. The companion got up behind the goat, and they lost no time on the way back.

Next day, about noon, the lad was asked down to the King's board; but then the Princess gave herself such airs, and was so high and mighty, she would scarce look toward the side where the lad sat. After they had dined, she dressed her face in holiday garb, and said, as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.—

"May be you have those scissors which I begged you to keep, yesterday?"

"Oh, yes, I have," said the lad, "and here they are," and with that he pulled them out, and drove them into the board, till it jumped again. The Princess could not have been more vexed had he driven the scissors into her face; but for all that she made herself soft and gentle, and said—

"Since you have kept the scissors so well, it won't be any trouble to you to keep my golden ball of yarn, and take care you give it me to-morrow at noon; but if you have lost it, you shall lose your life on the scaffold. It is the law."

The lad thought that an easy thing, so he took and put the golden ball into his pocket. But she fell a-playing and flirting with him again, so that he forgot both himself and the golden ball, and while they were at the height of their games and pranks, she stole it from him, and sent him off to bed.

Then when he came up to his bedroom, and told what they had said and done, his companion asked:

"Of course you have the golden ball she gave you."

"Yes! yes!" said the lad, and felt in his pocket where he had put it; but no, there was no ball to be found, and he fell again into such an ill mood, and knew not which way to turn.

"Well, well! bear up a bit," said the companion. "I'll see if I can't lay hands on it;" and with that he took the sword and had and strode out to a smith, and got twelve pounds of iron welded on the back of the sword-blade. Then he went down to the stable, and gave the Billygoat a stroke between his horns, so that the brute went head over heels, and he asked—

"When rides the Princess to see her lover to-night?"

"At twelve o'clock," baaed the Billygoat.

So the companion put on the Three-Sister Hat again and waited till she came, bearing along with her horn of ointment, and greased the Billygoat. Then she said, as she had said the first time—

"Away, away, o'er roothree and steeple, o'er land, o'er sea, o'er hill, o'er dale, to my true love who awaits me in the fell this night!"

In a trice they were off, and the companion threw himself on behind the Billygoat, and away they went like a blast through the air in the twinkling of an eye they came to the Troll's hill; and, when she had knocked three times, they passed through the rock to the Troll, who was her lover.

"Where was it you hid the golden scissors and the golden ball of yarn, my darling?" cried out the Princess to her. "My woosy had it and gave it back to me."

"That was quite impossible," said the Troll, for he had locked it up in a chest with three locks and hidden the keys in the hollow of his eye-tooth; but, when they unlocked the chest, and looked for it, the Troll had no scissors in his chest.

So the Princess told him how she had given his sister her golden ball.

"And here it is," she said; "for I took it from him again without his knowing it. But what shall we do upon now, since he is master of such cleverness?"

Well, the Troll hardly knew; but, after they had thought a bit, they made up their minds to slaughter a large ox and burn the golden ball, and so they would be cock-sure that he could not get at it. But, just as she tossed it into the fire, the companion stood ready and caught it; and neither of them saw him, for he had on the Three-Sister Hat.

When the Princess had been with the Troll a little while, and it began to grow toward dawn, she set off home again, and the companion got up behind her on the goat, and they got back fast and safe.

Next day, when the lad was bidden down to dinner, the companion gave him the ball. The Princess was even more high and haughty than the day before, and, after they had dined, she perked up her mouth, and said, in a dainty voice.—

"Perhaps it is too much to look for that you should give me back my golden ball, which I gave you to keep yesterday?"

"Is it?" said the lad. "You shall soon have it. Here it is safe enough;" and, as he said that, he threw it down on the board so hard that it shook again; and, as for the King, he gave a jump high up in the air.

The Princess got as pale as a corpse, but she soon came to herself again, and said, in a sweet, small voice—

"Well done! well done!" Now he had only one more trial left, and it was this:

"If you are so clever as to bring me what I am now thinking of, by dinner-time to-morrow, you shall win me, and have me to wife."

That was what she said.

The lad felt like one doomed to death, for he thought it quite impossible to know what she was thinking about, and still harder to bring it to her, and so, when he was waiting to his bedroom, it was hard work for the comfort him at all. His companion told him to be easy, he would see to it he would not get the right end of the stick this time too, as he had done twice before. So the lad at last took heart, and lay down to sleep.

Meanwhile, the companion went to the smith and got twenty-four pounds of iron welded on to his sword; and when that was done he went down to the stable and let fly at the Billygoat between the horns with such a blow that he went right head over heels against the wall.

Then rides the Princess to her lover to-night?" he asked.

"Aye, aye," baaed the Billygoat.

So, when the hour drew near, the companion stood in the stable with his Three-Sister Hat on; and, when she had greased the goat, and uttered the same words that she was to fly through the air to her true love, who was waiting for her in the fell, off they went again, on the wings of the wind; and, all the while, the companion sat behind.

But he was not right-handed this time; for, every now and then, he gave the Princess a slap, so that he almost beat the breath out of her body.

And when they came to the wall of rock, she knocked and it opened, and they passed on into the Troll's hall to her lover.

As soon as she got there, she fell to bewailing, and was very unco' sad and sorry; she knew the air could deal such buffets; she almost thought, indeed, that some one sat behind, who beat both the Billygoat and herself; she was sure she was black and blue all over her body; such a hard flight had she had through the air.

Then she went on to tell how her lover had brought her the golden ball too; how it happened, neither she nor the Troll could tell.

"But now do you know what I have hit upon?"

"No; the Troll did not.

"Well," she went on; "I have told him to bring me what I was then thinking of by dinner time to-morrow, and what I thought of was your head. So you think he can get that, my darling?" said the Princess, and began to fondle the Troll.

"No, I don't think he can," said the Troll. He would take his oath he couldn't; and then the Troll burst out laughing, and cut somniered worse than any ghost and, with the Princess and the Troll thought the lad would be drawn and quartered, and that the crows would peck out his eyes, before he could get the Troll's head.

So when it turned toward dawn, she had to set off home again; but she was afraid, she said, for she thought there was some one behind her, and so she was afraid to ride home alone. The Troll must go with her on the way. Yes; the Troll would go with her, and he led out his Billygoat (for he had one that matched the Princess'), and he smeared it and greased it between the horns. And when the Troll got up the companion crept on behind, and so off they set through the air to the iron forest. But all the way the companion thrashed the Troll and his Billygoat, and gave them cuts and thrusts and thrust and cut with his sword, till they got weaker and weaker, and at last were well on the way to sink down into the sea over which they passed. Now the Troll thought the weather was so wild, he went right home with the Princess up to the King's Grange, and stood outside to see that she got home safe and well. But just as she shut the door behind her, the companion struck off the Troll's head and ran up with it to the lad's bedroom.

"Here is what the Princess thought of," said he.

Well they were merry and joyful one may think, and when the lad was bidden down to dinner, and they had dined, the Princess was as lively as a lark.

"No doubt you have got what I thought of?" said she.

"Aye, aye; I have it," said the lad, and he tore it out from under his coat, and threw it down on the board with such a thump that the board, trestles and all was upset. As for the Princess, she was as though she had been dead and buried; but she could not say that this was not what she was thinking of, and so now he was to have her to wife as she had given her word. So they made a bridal feast, and there was drinking and gladness all over the kingdom.

But the companion took the lad on one side, and told him that he might just put his eyes and shem sleep on the bridal night; but if he had his life dear, and would listen to him, he wouldn't let a wink come over them till he stripped her of her troll-skin, which had been thrown over her; but he must fog it off her with a rod made of nine new birch twigs, and he must tear it off her in three tubs of milk; first he was to scrub her in a tub of year-old whey, and then he was to scour her in the tub of butter-milk, and lastly, he was to rub her in a tub of new milk. The birch twigs lay under the bed, and the tubs he had set in the corner of the room. Everything was ready to his hand. Yes; the lad gave his word to do as he was bid and to listen to him. So when they got into the bridal bed at even, the lad shammed as though he had given himself up to sleep. Then the Princess raised herself up on her elbow and looked to him to see if he slept, and tickled him under the nose; but the lad slept on still. Then she tugged his hair and his beard; but he lay like a log, as she thought. After that she drew out a big butcher's knife from under the bolster, and was just going to hack off his head; but the lad jumped up, dashed the knife out of her hand, and caught her by the hair. Then he flogged her with the birch rods, and wore them out upon her till there was not a twig left. When that was over he tumbled her into the tub of whey, and then he got to see what sort of beast she was; she was black as a raven all over her body; but when he scrubbed her well in the whey, and scoured her with butter-milk, and rubbed her well in new milk, her troll-skin dropped off her, and she was fair and lovely and gentle; so lovely she had never looked before.

Next day the companion said they must set off home. Yes; the lad was ready enough, and the Princess too, for her dower had been long waiting. In the night the companion fetched to the King's Grange all the gold and silver, and precious things which the Troll had left behind him in the Fell, and when they were ready to start in the morning the whole Grange was one of silver and gold, and jewels, and the servants were seen trudging on theme. That, indeed, was worth more than all the king's land and realm, and they were of their wits' end to know how to carry it with them. But the companions knew a way out of every strait. The Troll lent behind him his Billygoat, who could sail through the air. These he coaxed and lured with clover and gold, that they were forced to walk along the ground, and had no strength to mount aloft and fly, and what the billygoats could not carry had to be sent behind in the King's Grange. So they travelled far and farther than far, but at last the billygoats got so footsore and tired they could not go another step. The lad and the Princess knew not what to do; but when the companion saw that they could not get on, he took the whole dower on his back and the billygoats atop of it, and bore it all so far over that those who only half a knife's cast to the lad's home.

Then the companion said: "Now we must part. I can't stay with you any longer."

"But the lad would not hear from him, he would not look for his journey without him. He went with them a distance of a mile or two, but further he could not go; and when the lad begged and prayed him to go home and stay with him altogether, or at least as long as they had drunk all his home-cousins' Ale in his father's house, the companion said "No." That could not be. Now he must part, for he heard heaven's bells ringing for him. He was the unseen who had stood in the black ale-tub outside the church door, whom all spat upon; and he had been his companion and helped him because he had given all he had to get him peace and rest in Christian earth.

"I had leave," he said, "to follow you a year and now the year is out."

When he was gone the lad laid together all his wealth in a safe place, and went home without any baggage. Then they drank his home-cousins' Ale till the news spread far and wide, over seven kingdoms, and when they had got to the end of the feast they had carrying and carrying all the Wyvar both with the Billygoats and the twelve horses which his father-in-law had given them; they got all their gold and silver safely carried home.

## THE LOVER'S RESOLVE

Shall I wasting in despair,
Die, because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined,
'Cause I see a woman kind,
Or a well disposed nature,
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meaner than some are,
Or as fair as others be,
Unless she do strive to move me,
What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtues move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her well deserving known,
Make me quite forget mine own?
Be she with that goodness blest
Which may gain her name of best,
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high
Shall I play the fool nor die?
Those who bear a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Think what with them they would do,
That without them dare to woo:
And unless that mind I see,
What care I how great she be?

Great, or good, or kind, or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair.
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve;
If she slightly me when I woo,
I can scorn and let her go:
For if she be not for me,
What care I for whom she be?

—*George Wither*, (1813.)

LORD BYRON AND HIS DAUGHTER ADA.—We have touched already on his deep affection for Ada. Miss GUICCIOLI tells us that the days in which he received a look of her hair or her miniature were days of solemnity, and followed with inexpressible sadness. Even when in Greece, news of an illness of ADA affected him so deeply that he was not able to continue his journal. The mother of ADA, he would say to Miss GUICCIOLI, has had the qualms of her childhood and her youth, but the tears of her womanhood fell for me." He felt them springing for him warm and fast, afar, across the dark valleys of time and through the frozen vapors of death.

Miss Afer, Col. WILDMAN, the successor of BYRON in the proprietorship of Newstead Abbey, a byron's daughter in the round of London society, and invited her to come and visit the seat of her ancestors. Sixteen months before her death, Lady LOVELACE made a visit to Newstead Abbey. In the great library of the Abbey, Col. WILDMAN read one of the finest passages of BYRON to BYRON's daughter. Touched with the beauty of the verse, she asked who was the author. "The author?" said Col. WILDMAN. "There is his portrait," (pointing to the picture of BYRON by PHILLIPS on the wall of the library,) and he recited yet more of BYRON's poetry to her. Lady LOVELACE was mute with astonishment; a new revelation burst in upon her. "Do not think this is affectation," she said, "when I tell you that I have been brought up in complete ignorance of all that regards my father."

From these moments a passionate enthusiasm for all that recalled the memory of BYRON took possession of her soul. She loved to shut herself for long hours in the apartments he had lived in, and which still retained much of the furniture which BYRON had touched and used. She loved to sleep in the room in which he had slept. She gave herself up to lonely meditations on his exiled fate and his premature end, and endeavored, with intense yearning, out of the association of scenes over which his memory lingered, to extract some of that tenderness of which she had been deprived—some participation in the glory of a great existence. From that time all other charms of life became insipid and colorless before her. This child of BYRON was inconsolable. She had been cruelly disinherited and robbed of the most precious treasure which it was in the power of heaven to bestow upon her—the splendid affection of the noblest, most generous, truest and most loving heart which ever beat in the human breast. She mourned and pined and fell ill, very ill—so ill that she knew she must die; and then she wrote to Col. WILDMAN a letter, begging him as a favor to let her be buried by the side of her father. "Yes, I will be buried there—not where my mother can join me, but by the side of him who so loved me, and whom I was not taught to love; and this reunion of our bodies in the grave shall be an emblem of the union of our spirits in the bosom of the Eternal." BYRON was more than avenged. The father and daughter lie side by side in the village church of Hucknall.—*Belgravia for February.*

LOUIS BLANC.—M. LOUIS BLANC has given us no unpublished work since his *History of the French Revolution*. We have been promised for three years a *Picture of the Drawing-Rooms of the Eighteenth Century*, in which his vivacity as colorist comes in aid of his erudition as a literary man and a man of taste, and of his knowledge as a philosopher. He has been an exile from France for twenty-five years. He has made Brighton his home. He often goes to London. He speaks English as grammatically as he speaks French. He writes in several English papers, among others in the Pall-Mall Gazette. He is 57 years old. He was born at Madrid. His father was Inspector of Spanish Finances under King JOSEPH BONAPARTE. His mother was a near relation of Gen. PORZO DI BORGO. He says: "I was brought up by royalist parents. Horror of the Revolution is the first strong sentiment which agitated me. I need not go out of my own family to wear mourning, and feel reverence for its victims, for my grandfather was guillotined during the revolution, and my father would also have been guillotined if he had not succeeded in making his escape from prison the evening of his trial. Therefore it has not been without some trouble that I have succeeded in rendering my soul capable of paying respect to the great things and great men of the Revolution—to execrate the crimes which stained it." LOUIS BLANC came to Paris in 1830. He was poor, and he had to support his father and his brother CHARLES. The latter was younger than himself. He was then 17 years old. DARTOIS, SCRIBE has related the hard times some often upon them. LOUIS BLANC, who gave lessons, wrote prospectuses to earn a livelihood, contented to have eaten at some chop-house in order to give his brother a larger share of the daily meal. One day POZZO DI BORGO sent for his nephew and informed him that he, the former, should henceforward see he lacked nothing. POZZO DI BORGO's manner was haughty, and as the interview progressed it grew insulting

## THE HYMN DE RIEGO.

THE SPANISH MARSEILLAISE.

The Spanish revolutionists have taken for their anthem the "Hymn De Riego." The assistants sang it while marching against NOVALICHES. Every evening for weeks, men and women have assembled in crowds before the palace where the Junta holds its sittings, singing the popular hymn which for so long a time has been proscribed.

This Hymn is not the work of Gen. RIEGO, as stated in the Dictionary of BOUILLET. It was composed in a moment of enthusiasm following political commotions, by two men whose destinies have been very different from each other; the musician HUERTA and the poet EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

In the early part of the month of September, 1820, two Generals, RIEGO and QUIROGA, revolted against the abominable tyranny of FERDINAND VII. RIEGO entered Madrid as Emperor, and compelled the King to accept the Constitution of 1812. The whole city was in a state of joyous intoxication, similar to that which exists at the present day; the people were full of the most buoyant hopes for the future. They believed in liberty, and the whole nation, after years of oppression, felt itself living once more in an atmosphere of true patriotism. At this period of national enthusiasm, two men found themselves possessed with the same idea. One was Col. EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL, Chef d'etat-Major of RIEGO, formerly an officer in the army at Cadiz, during the revolution of 1812, and editor of the journal *L'Espectateur*, editor, poet and soldier at the same time. The other was a young cadet of seventeen years, a passionate lover of music, liberty and revolution. His name was HUERTA. The poet and Musician united together, and in one night they composed the "March de Riego." Right days later all Spain was singing this chant. The Spaniards had found their "Marseillaise."

In this way a national anthem is created. It is said M. DE MARCOTTAL, Minister of Fine Arts, desires to present to France a national hymn, destined to replace the air of "Le Retour Heureux." Let him endeavor to produce this feeling in the minds of the people. The song will come of itself.

In the "Hymn de Riego" the musician has proved himself worthy of more honor than the poet; for to the words, which are, at the best, only common-place, HUERTA has adapted a very expressive and lively melody, full of real Spanish spirit, joyous, exciting, glowing with fire and light and the gaiety of the dance. All Spain was charmed.

The coward FERDINAND himself was compelled to mingle his voice with that of the people, and in the evening on the balcony of his palace, before the intoxicated crowd he was forced to beat time to the popular measure.

Poor Spain! She owed to the "Hymn de Riego" some few days of pleasure, when all hearts were full of peace, and the whole air ringing with shouts of triumph and liberty. These days, alas! were of short duration. Less than three years afterward the French Government had replaced the foot of FERDINAND VII. upon the necks of his subjects, and on the 8th of November, 1823, the King of Spain took revenge for his past humiliation by hanging his conqueror of 1820, Gen. RIEGO. QUIROGA took refuge in England, HUERTA fled to France, and EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL took service under MINA, until, being made prisoner by a detachment of cavalry, he was carried to England.

HUERTA went to Paris, where he supported himself by singing in public. He met with considerable success, even in the salons of the aristocracy, who were full of curiosity to see the composer of the celebrated patriotic anthem of Spain. From Paris HUERTA came to America. Here, in consequence of trouble with his throat, he lost his voice. He then commenced to study the guitar, and became one of the first players in the world. After a long life of varied adventures, HUERTA is passing his old age in the greatest poverty, entirely dependent upon his friends. Not long since, M. CAMPAL, the celebrated organist, gave a small private *soirée* for the benefit of the poor forgotten musician.

It is to be hoped that now when the "Hymn de Riego" is once more the song of freedom, Spain will remember its composer.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL, the author of the words, when he died was a Duke, occupying the position of Senator and Captain of a company of Queen ISABELLA's halberdiers. HUERTA will die poor, but he will have lived to see the awakening of liberty in his native land—a more noble fortune than to die with a Ducal coronet on his brow.

The appended version of this grand hymn is from the pen of Sir JOHN BOWRING:

Light-hearted recruiting,
Undaunted, unshaken,
Your war-hymn awaken
As onward ye speed,
Till the Nation's upstarting
Shall pause at the blast,
And own as of old
The old watch-word unrolled
For the Sons of the Cid.
Onward.

Up for your native land!
Whether he rejoices
Or mourns for her banner,
To conquer or die!
Let the flash of your swords,
Like the lightning flash bright,
Be a blight to the eye
Of the coward and slaver,
By the glance of the day.
Forward, Soldiers! Never
Shun the shock of the brave.
Up, &c.

Hath the World ever looked
On a conflict more high,
Hath so brilliant a day
Graced the annals of Fame,
Then when this host so proud
That RIEGO first woke
Thro' each burning heart broke,
Into one mighty flame!
Up, &c.

Hail, hail to the Chieftain!
All honor to him
Who first in the gleam
Of that right hand the sword!
The drooping Land heard him,
Forgetting her fears,
And smiled through her tears
As she hung on his word.
Up, &c.

His call was reflected,
His call was obeyed;
And the hosts that he led
And the hosts that he led
Were fought for a fame.
We thought not of death,
While we dashed from around us
The chains that had bound us
To slavery and shame.
Up, &c.

Yes, comrades, we broke them!
Let those who yet wear
The vile manacles dare
Mock the glance of the brave;
Into manhood
By Liberty now
Shall humble the brow,
Of the basest slave.
Up, &c.

The onset hath sounded!
We grasp in each hilt
A fate for the guilt
And the falsehood of years.
They tremble! they unmake!
They quail! they fall back!
While bright'ly ascends
Our glittering spears.
Up, &c.

Now thrills the loud clarion
Across cloud-fringed ocean,
Now answering foe-proud
The artillery booms!
Now strides the grim War-God
Fierce over the plains of our land
And the Genius of Spain
On the battle-field gloams.
Up, &c.

They come! To the onset!
Now summons your power!
See ye not how they cower?
From the rise of the peaks!
(Onward, soldiers!) Upon them!
'Tis Liberty's hour!
To dash their proud crests
Of the serpent and slaves.
Up, &c.

### The Fatal Accident on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

*From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Feb. 19.*

A fatal accidents occurred on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. At that hour Mr. WHITEHORN, a civil engineer, in the employ of the Company, accompanied by one or two other persons, were on a hand-car near Fishkill village, going toward that place at a speed of about eight miles an hour. One of Mr. WHITEHORN's companions was running the crank, and perceiving a train, leaving the hold to allow Mr. WHITEHORN to turn. The latter in endeavoring to grasp the crank missed it, and fell over forward in front of the heavy car, which ran on him, rolling him over and over, and inflicting such serious injuries that it is thought he cannot survive. He is only 21 years of age, and is a son of Prof. WHITEHORN, of Union College, New-Jersey. He was well known at Fishkill, and in the vicinity, and the affair has saddened the hearts of all acquainted with the particulars.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Cotton Market—Special Legislation—Overcharges for Work Done the State—Good Out of Evil—The Seminary.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Feb. 15, 1863.

A good deal of cotton is being brought into market, now that good prices are remaining somewhat steadily. On Friday last—and I select one day as representative or active business days in general—there were sold 313 bales in this market, at prices a small fraction above twenty-eight cents a pound for middlings.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Although it is expressly provided in the Constitution of this State that legislative and judicial powers shall be kept separate and distinct from each other, yet a strong effort is being already made to decide a point of law in the Legislature. The case in that of the municipal elections in the City of Charleston. The elections were held some months ago, and the results were contested. Senator COSNER is one of the lawyers retained by one of the sets of candidates, and having failed, as a lawyer, to sustain his contest before the courts, he introduces a bill, as a legislator, to "validate" the elections of his client. Such a course is unheard of, unprecedented, and meets in almost every quarter the most unsparing condemnation.

OVER CHARGES.

Over charging for State work is the order of the day here with our new Government. A most noteworthy instance came up before the Legislature last week. During the Christmas recess the House of Representatives, by resolution, authorized and empowered BENJAMIN ELLIS, (an old sailor,) the Sergeant-at-Arms, (an officer of the new régime,) to fit up the hall and adjacent rooms for the use of the House. The fitting up consisted of putting in usable order a hall and half a dozen rooms, which were already in use, with a few conveniences of desks, carpets and window curtains. I should have estimated the necessary fitting up at about $600. Sergeant ELLIS astonished the House some days ago by presenting a bill for $2,500 of. This astonishment took the form of a resolution, of which the preamble sets forth that "it is manifestly apparent that, considering the quality and quantity of materials furnished, said account is extravagantly high and much above the worth of said fitting up." The resolution requires the appointment of a Special Committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to examine the work and report the results of their investigations to the House. This instance of dancing the State seems to meet with more obstacles than usual with such operations; and the steps taken to examine into it at least seem to indicate some degree of reaction against the utter recklessness in spending the public moneys so much in vogue with our new public servants.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

Although the falling of power into the hands of incompetent negroes is generally attended with results unfavorable to justice and law, an instance has just occurred which seems to be exceptionable. Last week the negro jailer of Orangeburg County suffered two of his colored prisoners to escape from the jail and ran off with them, thus ridding that community of three rascals at once. It is, of course, manifest that the law, justice, and some other community, all three suffer by this occurrence; but Orangeburg, at least, gains largely by such a loss.

THE SEASON.

The weather is unaccountably warm for February. One scarcely thinks of fires even in the earliest hours of the day; while midday is really sultry some days. Much rain. Flowers already abundant.

BOZ.

## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

### The Redress of the Emancipation Bill—The Controlling Measure—Scarcity of Negro Farm Laborers—Wonday Disappeared of the Price Manufactures Reducing Negro Eligibility to the Supreme Court—High Prices of Provisions—Cotton—The Weather—Furnaces Operations, &c.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The incident of the week has been the death in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives of the bill for the encouragement of immigration. The Committee reported against the bill on Friday, and that seals its fate. The reasons for this remarkable action were numerous and contradictory. Some voted and spoke against the bill because they fancied that every immigrant from the North would be a Radical and a carpet-bagger. Some opposed immigration because they did not want any "d—d Irish and Dutchmen," whom they cannot be persuaded to regard otherwise than as the paupers and off-scourings of European cities. Some could not be induced to support it because they "don't ask for no better laborers than the niggers if they's let alone." Some opposed it because the State can not afford to pay $10,000 for the expenses of any new Bureau; and some voted nay, because large numbers of those "who helped whip us" came from Ireland and Germany.

It is positive that the people will thoroughly indorse this act of their representatives, and vaunt their opinions and views, so clearly and forcibly expressed a few days ago by the Planters' Convention, have not been respected and carried out. The people want Northern men of manual industry and skill to come here and settle, and they do not care a rush whether they are Radicals or Democrats, if they will bring their muscle, their money and their brains to help rebuild the prosperity of Georgia. For the same reason they want Europeans to come and buy and improve the millions of acres of land now waste and tenantless, abandoned to the brier, the sedge grass and the pine stumps. They know that the present supply of laborers is entirely inadequate to the demand. In every part of the State the complaint is universal among employers that they cannot engage a sufficient number of hands; that they cannot hire as many as they did last year, and that it is the best, most industrious and skilful who have gone away. Some have left the State altogether, to settle in Florida, where "colored folks has a better chance." Others have packed little farms of a few acres, bought an old broken-down mule or horse, and "gone to themselves." Others have gone to the towns and cities to avail the scarcity large rates of useless negroes. Large numbers have engaged to work upon the new railroads in progress of construction, tempted by the offer of high wages. Regarding this heavy railroad contractor had a trunk store and a grocery, where the largest wages are speedily absorbed, and others have shaken off this mortal coil, and, like Uncle Ned, "gone where the good niggers go."

In view of these plain and incontrovertible facts, and of the certainty that this decrease in the laboring force will continue and be more sensibly felt every year, it is remarkable how any man of ordinary intelligence should refuse to appreciate at five thousand dollars to encourage a system devised by men of honor, patriotism and integrity, which would certainly have resulted in bringing into this State the very class which is needed, an intelligent middle class, between the wealthy planter and large landowner and the laboring negro. Soldiers brought up to work, accustomed to strict subordination, with skill and means enough to support themselves from the day of their arrival, and the industry to add every year to the wealth and prosperity of the State.

The speeches of the opponents of the bill were lamentable evidences of incapacity, ignorance, stupidity, and vulgar prejudice. "We don't want no d—d Irish and Dutchmen," was the gist and substance of the argument, and the point and a full quadrum of the intelligence and general comprehension of the speakers.

While the Legislature refuses, on the ground of economy, to appropriate $10,000 for so useful a purpose, that sum is spent daily in the per diem, mileage, stationery, clerical pay, &c., &c., of the session of the General Assembly, the members of which devote their time in discussions which, if prolonged until the day of judgment, can never produce the smallest fraction of profit to any interest worthy of encouragement.

The fall as to whether the [illegible] not eligible to office; whether Gov. BULLOCK took the oath of allegiance; whether the Supreme Court will decide the question referred to it or refuse to do so; whether Congress will reconstruct Georgia over again or let it alone; whether BULLOCH is wire-pulling to be Senator, or JOSH HILL going to be Provisional Governor, goes on with endless and disgusting monotony at all times, on all occasions and in all places, until the "looker-on" wishes that the negroes, the Court, BULLOCH, the Senate, the Senators, JOSH HILL, and all Governors, provisional, permanent and so-called, would take the train for Jericho, and allow people to have a few days' relief from the sin and jangle.

Outside of Atlanta and the cities, where people talk politics for want of something to do, nobody feels or expresses any interest in any branch of this "talk," except that it may end, and that the Legislature may adjourn, and save the State the present immense daily expense for which the State gets nothing.

Public sentiment is much opposed to the Price resolutions submitting the eligibility question to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the Legislature ought to have the courage to amend its own action if convinced that it has done wrong, or adhere to it if persuaded that it has done right, and not by a sham concession to the opinion of Congress, try to get the benefit of an act which, even if done in good faith, would do no good, from the want of authority in the Court to pronounce a decision which will bind the Court or anybody else. All dodges, subterfuges and attempts to "whip the devil round a stump" are to be condemned; first, because they are immoral and prompted by the father of lies, and second, because they rarely achieve the purpose they were designed to obtain.

If the Legislature believes it acted hastily or foolishly or unconstitutionally in excluding the colored members, it ought to correct its action openly, boldly and directly, and not evade the apprehended consequences of its own act by a fulsome submission to a tribunal which has no power to settle the question. "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," is a golden maxim for all men, legislatures included, and it followed would effectually forbid a resort to what is called "tactics."

The high prices which now prevail for corn and meal, $1.10 to $1.25 for the former and 90 to 95 cents for the latter, may have the good effect of checking the cotton mania to some extent, and inducing farmers to plant more corn, and raise their own meat. It has done so in some instances I know, and it is to be hoped that it will do so generally.

The prevailing idea now is that cotton will go up to 40 cents, and those who still hold some bales of their crop, expect to realize this price. The weather is very fine, the plows are running steadily, and all seem intent on making a big crop. "*L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose.*"

QUONDAM.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

### The Execution of Whelan—The New Militia System—Mr. Howe in the Government.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The majesty of the law, it is to be presumed, has been sustained by the ignominious death of PATRICK JOHN WHELAN, the convicted assassin of Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE. Far too much notoriety was given to this man WHELAN, who had the audacity on the scaffold to hint that his death had something to do with Ireland. If he was not the actual murderer, according to his own admission he was at least privy to the murder; yet he could say, with the rope round his neck, "God save Ireland," just as if he was a martyr for his country. His latest admissions are sufficient to satisfy any one that he fired the fatal shot. He said he was aware that McGEE was to be shot on the night in question, and that he was present with others. One GRAHAM was detailed to dog the victim to his boarding-house and there shoot him, but he denied that he had any further complicity in the act. This case will be handed down in history as one of the most remarkable on record. Every one thought WHELAN had been fairly tried, but to the astonishment of all, his counsel appealed to the higher Courts, and in this way managed to keep off the execution for months. Foiled at every point, he sought to carry his appeal to England, but as it was considered that our own Courts had competent jurisdiction in the matter the application was denied, and the law allowed to take its course. We have now an end of this Whelan business; would that we could also have got rid of Fenianism. It is undeniably a mythical sort of thing, but has, nevertheless, given this country an immense amount of trouble and annoyance. The mere dread of such a phantom created unwonted excitement and great expense, but we have evidently got rid of all fear now, that Fenianism is virtually extinct, in America, at least. It is astonishing how the Canadian people were ever deluded into the notion that the Fenians were ever in a position to do anything more than make a dash across the frontier. The idea of their getting into the interior of the country, and keeping up supplies, was the most preposterous thing ever heard of; yet there were people who believed they were capable of overrunning the country, and that a large military force would be required to keep them in check. The public mind was long since disabused on that point, and now that the assassin of Mr. McGEE has paid the penalty due for the crime he committed, there are those who think the Fenian difficulty is really at an end.

THE NEW MILITIA SYSTEM.

The Government is making arrangements for the enrollment of which, under the act of last session, are known as the service or reserve militia. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, the Minister of Militia, is still absent from the country, but his subordinates are carrying out the provisions of the law most vigorously. The various military districts have been formed, Lieutenant Colonels appointed for each, and the next gazette will probably contain the first batch of company officers. Of course the volunteers will be the active force, but should they fall short of the required number, the reserve militia will have to make up the quota. It is believed that the full number will be obtained, and the reserve militia will simply be called upon to do drill, so as to be ready for service in case they might be required. The new Militia law is a decided improvement upon the old one, but it has its defects, too. If properly carried out it will give the country an effective force vastly superior to anything under the old system. Political favoritism is having its swing in the appointment of officers, and fitness is not regarded as an essential qualification in the selection. As a general thing the old officers of the militia are passed over, the appointments being vested in the Parliamentary representatives, who take care to remember their favorites.

THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

The withdrawal of the greater part of the troops from the Colonies having been decided on, there is less dissatisfaction manifested than might have been expected. Most sensible people see that magnificent mistake Sir ROBERT PEEL formerly did, and it is only too obvious that she regards the keeping up of a military force in the country as an useless expenditure. English statesmen could never be induced to say that Canada could use even a plea for assessments for the settlement of her disputes with the United States, and they have likewise failed to perceive that aid was called upon to defend herself against the Fenians, with whom they had no quarrel, and whose wrongs, whatever they may be, were not of their creating. If England kept troops in Canada, she did so with the view of preserving Canadian territory to herself, and not through any desire to help the Canadians. So long as England fails to see that it is for her own purpose that the retained troops here, it will be better for the Colonists to take up their own means of defence. They have never been backward in defending their country, and it is unfair to upbraid them with a lack of patriotism now. In an economical point of view it would appear to be injudicious to remove the troops, as they can be kept just as cheaply here as anywhere else. Of course, the plea is a reduction of the army expenses, but, as none of the troops are to be disbanded, it will be a rather doubtful piece of economy.

MR. HOWE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The completion of the chief session the vexed question of the advocates is variously regarded. The Ministerialists applaud his conduct, as a matter of course, but the Repealers and even the Anti-Ministerialists who favor confederation, denounce him as inconsistent and a "traitor" to the cause he had espoused. That Mr. HOWE was always an unscrupulous politician, does not admit of the slightest doubt, and it is clear that the new President of the Privy Council has grossly deceived his friends whom he told he would not enter the Government under any circumstances. He evidently thought his election would be closely contested, for he hurried off to Nova Scotia as soon as he was sworn in, and reached Halifax on the night of Sunday, the 7th inst. Little time was lost in canvassing a meeting to bring out an opponent for the County of Hants, and a Mr. GOURON was nominated. This Mr. GOURON was Mr. HOWE's most prominent supporter at the last election, but in point of ability he cannot cope with the President of the Council. There is no equal to Mr. HOWE as the stump in the Dominion, and he will thus have a great advantage over his opponent. Both are Halifax men, and that being the case Mr. HOWE will have the advantage with his services of twenty-five years to the country. It is generally believed that the contest will be a fierce one, for the reason that the Repealers will spend a great deal of money. What a singular contest it will be, too, with ANDREW, JOHN and TADPOLE, his old political friends, arrayed against him. But HOWE is an extraordinary man, though in his sixty-fifth year, and is a match for the cleverest men that can be brought against him. You cannot, in spite of his terrible action, refuse to admire such a clever and plucky man as Mr. HOWE.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners have succeeded in letting the contracts for the construction of a portion of the Intercolonial Railway, as follows: Section No 1—To Messrs. H. H. HORSEY & Co., of Ottawa, for the sum of $175,000, being at the rate of $27,500 per mile. Section No. 2—To Messrs. GORDON and JAMES WORTHINGTON, of South Quebec, for the sum of $200,000, being at the rate of $34,000 per mile. Section No. 3—To Messrs. JOHN ELLIOTT, ROBERT GRANT and CHARLES WITTENHALL, of Brantford, for the sum of $180,000, being at the rate of $15,000 per mile. Section No. 4—To Messrs. GORDON and JAMES WORTHINGTON, of South Quebec, for the sum of $227,000, being at the rate of $11,000 per mile.

There were upward of 200 tenders sent in. It is thought that the tenders accepted are exceedingly low. When the work will commence is not known, but in all probability it will be begun as soon as possible in the Spring.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### The Chinese in New-York.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-street.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I think your readers will be interested in some particulars respecting the Chinese in our midst. Some three months since Mr. and Mrs. RAILSBACK, who are laboring with us, became interested in some of the Chinese whom they met, and finding them unable to read English, proposed to give them instruction; devoting the evenings of each day to such as could come in the evening, and appropriating such hours through the day as were necessary to instruct those that could not come in the evening. They have in all upon their roll book about forty different men and one woman. They appear very eager to learn, and most of them acquire very rapidly. Only one has been found who could read English, and but two or three who were acquainted with the alphabet. In a single evening most of them become quite familiar with the alphabet, and in another evening learn to spell short words. Their aptness in learning I think very remarkable. The Chinese we think a most interesting people, if we may judge from those with whom we are brought in contact. And since they are, in all human probability, to become a very large element in our population, on the completion of the railroads to the Pacific, it seems to me well to consider at once how to meet them, and what to do for them, that they may be made a desirable acquisition.

They are docile, industrious and frugal; are eminently polite, kindly and generous; their impulse to be generous is so strong that we have thought best to restrain it when giving at our meetings. The number in the City of permanent residents is yet small, and these are chiefly employed in the manufacture and sale of cigars and candy. There are more or less arriving here as cooks or stewards on vessels, and a few as sailors. Their stay here is short, and in boarding-houses occupied exclusively by them. The others live in clubs, hiring apartments, and they live well. Their earnings are considerable and though they dress and live well, their expenses are not large. Some earn but per month, and were of learning of those who come regularly to our schools is, however, not more than $8.

There is one woman among our scholars and she is quite intelligent—reads Chinese and English. She was for some time in one of the American mission schools at home. Their whole family came to one of the West India islands as coolies, where her friends that are living still remain. She said they were treated very badly by their masters. Beside this woman, we know of but two others in the City; they all three have families.

The entire number of this people among us is as yet quite limited, and cannot, we think, exceed three hundred, and is as likely to be less as more. We want to do what we can for them, and their gratitude for our efforts in their behalf is very pleasant indeed. If we can be permitted with schools and the Word of God for them, I have no doubt but that they will be as valuable to us as immigrants from any land. Our Chinese do not use opium, and look down with a kind of scorn upon those who do, saying, "They no good Chinamen." The following, written by one of our Canton converts respecting the most recently arrived of our scholars will interest every reader. His name is CHOY AWAH. He is a young man of about 20, and has one of the most intelligent faces of any we have seen among the natives of the Celestial Empire. He has been with us but a little while, but is more regular than most of the Chinamen we usually see. He landed here not more than a week since from Hong Kong, coming as a waiter for the Captain of one of our merchant ships.

At the solicitation of one of our scholars he came into school on Saturday evening. He did not know a letter of the English alphabet, but after two hours' tuition he went away understanding it all, whether questioned in regular order or irregularly with an isolated letter—and also, to read sentences of three short words. He pronounces English remarkably intelligible, only having to watch his eagerness to comprehend what he was taught. He could speak "broken English" with sufficient clearness to be understood, and we were very much interested in his endeavor to explain to us the cargo of the ship, and how it was obtained.

"We had lots tea, camphor, gamboge, cinnamon." "How do they get camphor in China?" we asked. He said: "Chinaman he go to tree—put up his axe—cut—he hear camphor go up tree. He cut all round tree. Camphor he go up, no come down." He then went on to describe the operations of cutting and drying to fit it for sale. "Chinamen like to talk English?" We suggested "some." "Yah, yah," he replied. "Make note to tree; camphor come down into water and make him hard."

The cinnamon, he said, was "skin of tree, inside no good."

He described tea as "shrub-like tree." "Chinaman he pick leaves—put in pan to dry. He dry all up small; that black tea." Then told us of the green tea, how it was dried and colored, and then going to think of the various other kinds, said, "Me no know English names for them."

We asked him if he had ever seen the kind of tea. He said, "Green tea heap Chinaman no drink here—no one know how to dry nicely. They

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 21, 1869.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition.....10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....3
Five copies.....12
Ten copies.....18

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.


### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The right of the people to assemble in public meetings is now denied in France. In accordance with an order issued by the Secretary of the Interior, a public meeting in the suburbs of Paris was dispersed on Friday. Those announced for Wednesday next will be prohibited. Gen. DIX publishes a letter denying the report that he recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks.

The DUKE DE MONTPENSIER has been granted permission to return to Spain as a private citizen.

### MEXICO.

A steamer arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz brings Mexican dates to the 16th inst. Mexico at that time was prolific in insurrections. Gen. NEGRETE captured the City of Puebla on the 3d and issued some incendiary proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on learning that Government troops were marching against him. A forced loan of $60,000 had been levied on the merchants of San Martin by the revolutionists at that point. There was an incipient revolution in Yucatan, but not deemed worthy of particular note. Trouble existed between the civil and military authorities at Guadalajara, and a revolution was threatened. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts had declared their inability to enforce the laws. There was a revolution in Tlascala and another at Nuevo Leon, where QUINOGA, at the head of 1,200 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA. It was thought that Gen. CORONA would be appointed Minister to Washington.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the usual number of resolutions, petitions, &c., were presented at the opening of the session, among which was a bill for giving the protection of the United States flag to the ship *Lyra*, a vessel which had hoisted English colors during the late war. Senator HOWE and others opposed it; Senators SUMNER and CONKLING favored it, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN tried to introduce his Naturalization bill, but found it impossible to do so. The question of the repeal of the Civil Tenure of Office act next came up. Senator CONKLING made a speech against the repeal, but rather favoring its modification. Senator MORTON followed him, favoring its repeal. Senators SAWYER, DIXON and HOWE also made remarks on this question. No vote was taken, and the Senate adjourned at 4:30.

In the House, after the presentation of miscellaneous bills and petitions, the contested election case from New-Mexico was considered, and Mr. CHAVES, the contestant, obtained his seat by the vote of the House. Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, reported a resolution to postpone the assembling of the Forty-first Congress till 3 P. M., on the 4th of March next, instead of 12 M., as agreed on, which was passed. An attempt was made to get rid of the evening session by assembling at 11 A. M., but without success. The Constitutional Amendment from the Senate was then called up. Messrs. LOGAN and SHELLABARGER offered amendments to it which were rejected. Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, however, was agreed to, and the Senate amendment passed—yeas 140, nays 33. After which the House adjourned.

### GENERAL.

DAVID A. MCCLURE obtained at Harrisburg, Penn., on Thursday, a verdict against the Lykens Valley Coal Company for $15,000 damages. The plaintiff owned an extensive water power and forge property on the Wiconisco River, which were destroyed entirely by the accumulation of refuse matter from the coal mine. The suit has attracted much attention among persons interested in coal mining.

The Illinois Assembly yesterday voted to rescind the act abolishing capital punishment.

The investigation of the causes which led to the collision between the steamboats *United States* and *America* recently on the Ohio River, and consequent loss of life, having resulted in the censure of both pilots, the Secretary of the Navy has directed legal proceedings to be instituted against them.

The Mayor of Baltimore and a joint committee of the City Council will wait on President JOHNSON on Monday, and tender him the hospitalities of Baltimore on his retiring from office.

The death of Col. JOHN L. GARDNER, United States Army, in the 76th year of his age, is announced. He entered the Army in 1813; was wounded in 1814, at the attack on La Coll Mill, in Canada; participated in the Florida Indian campaigns, and was promoted for gallant conduct during the Mexican war. At the breaking out of the late rebellion, being 70 years of age, and having served constantly in the Army for over forty years, he was, at his own request, placed on the retired list to make way for younger men. His home since then has been with his daughter in Rochester, N. Y.

A new steamship, named the *City of Mexico*, and belonging to the New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailed yesterday morning from Pier No. 14, East River, for Vera Cruz. A number of invited guests accompanied the vessel to Sandy Hook on board the steamtug *Wm. Fletcher*.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, yesterday respited a man named GERALD EATON, who had received the death sentence for murder.

The banks and public buildings will be closed and business suspended in Baltimore on Monday, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

A man named LEONARD CROATE was arrested yesterday in St. Paul, Minn., for incendiarism. He is supposed to have set fire to at least one hundred and fifty buildings, among which were four churches.

It is rumored that the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Baltimore has absconded, and that he is a defaulter to the extent of $100,000. There was a slight run on the bank yesterday in consequence, but the demands made were promptly met.

The Universalist Ecclesiastical Court, which has been in session in Chicago several days, for the trial of Rev. CHARLES L. BALCH, closed its session on Friday. The charges against Mr. BALCH were falsehood and unclerical conduct. The Court found him guilty, and suspended him from fellowship till the next annual meeting of the State Convention.

A man named LEW. CALKINS, while engaged in a debate in Cedar Lake school-house, Stark County, Ind., was shot and killed instantly. The cowardly deed is supposed to have been committed by one CHAPMAN, living near that place.

The application for the pardon of Col. EX-MMET, of New-York, for implication in internal revenue frauds, has been rejected by the President.

The investigation by the Board of Health into the alleged nuisance created by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company was continued yesterday. Prof. HENRY WURTZ was the witness stand nearly four hours, and gave emphatic testimony as to the deleterious effects of sulphurous acid in even small quantities. In case the large amount of sulphur which accumulates in the iron process should take fire, the result would be very disastrous. The process of purification in use by the Manhattan Company was favorably spoken of.

One hundred Cuban revolutionists are reported to have surrendered at Colon, their leader having been killed. The report that a body of insurgents are surrounded in the Cuyago Mountains is confirmed. An incendiary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise has been issued by the authorities. Orders are afloat that the PERUVIAN monitors now at Key West are intended for an attack on Havana, and the navy is employed in watching for them.

Marshal MURRAY, yesterday, received warrants from the President, pardoning JOHN H. EAGAN and NICHOLAS HENRY, both of whom were serving three year terms in the Albany Penitentiary for Government bounty frauds.

Several important sentences were pronounced yesterday by Judge BENEDICT, in the United States District Court. Among others sentenced were JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, alias John H. Fuller, and HARRISON SHAW, alias John Lamartine, who were convicted of perjury, in having sworn falsely against Collector BAILEY. Each was ordered five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1.

Rev. Dr. WARE, of Baltimore, will supply the desk at the free religious services in the Cooper Institute this morning and evening.

Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, delivered a lecture, at Cooper Institute, last evening, entitled, "Why do we make exchanges?"

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police was held yesterday morning, but nothing of public importance occurred thereat.

During the past week there were in this City 449 deaths, 180 marriages, and 734 births, as appears by the record of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The trials at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday were few in number, and of the most trivial order. Two convicts were sentenced to the Penitentiary—one for four months and the other for six months, and a lad was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

The jury in the McHenry perjury case not being able to agree upon a verdict, last evening were locked up for the night, against the earnest protest of counsel for the defence. Judge BARNARD said that he would return to Court at 10 o'clock to-night to receive their decision.

Four men were arrested yesterday morning at the New-Haven Railroad depot, in Centre-street, charged with adulterating milk.

During the week ending with Saturday morning, there were 1,231 arrests by the Police, for various offences.

There arrived at the Communipaw yards the past week, 102 cars, containing 1,382 cattle, 5,232 hogs, and 1,901 sheep. The number slaughtered is 430 cattle, 6,418 hogs, and 5,620 sheep.

### Life Insurance Expenditure and Profits.

Recent references to life insurance companies and their management have brought upon us communications which, under the guise of discussing the general subject, are evidently intended to promote particular interests. Thus, one writer assures us that a certain company pays very moderate commission to its agents; another insists that his favorite company is conducted on economical principles; and yet others institute comparisons which, without serving any general purpose, are calculated materially to serve companies named, and at the same time injure their rivals. These letters we must decline to print. For whatever throws light upon the subject, or seems likely to correct errors of opinion or abuses of management, we shall try to find room. But it is necessary to keep in remembrance the difference between correspondence and advertisements, and to take care that a professed regard for general interests be not a cloak to conceal sinister ends. The discussion, to be useful, should be conducted with entire freedom from invidiousness, or its real purpose will be lost amid the squabbles of schemers.

It is not necessary to state anew the relative proportion of expenses to income exhibited by the c...panies doing business in this State, for the purpose of proving that some of them are conducted in an economical manner. About that there has been no dispute. The fact remains, however, that, judged by the Scottish standard—which for many reasons we consider the best—the great majority are managed expensively; so expensively that in some cases insolvency seems only a question of time. Equally certain is it that agents' commissions are an item in the expense account which admits of large retrenchment. The more carefully managed companies, we are aware, pay ten per cent. in the first instance and five per cent. on renewals; but others—including some which claim places in the front rank—pay twenty-five or thirty per cent. gross commission on the introduction of the life, leaving to chance the renewal of the premiums.

But extravagant commissions only partially explain the large expenditures, as is made apparent by an analytical statement embodied in the ninth report of the Insurance Superintendent of this State. Turning to this table, we find that one very large company, whose payments on account of commissions for 1867 amounted to $913,163, salaries $66,954, medical examiners' fees $60,994, and taxes $76,811, actually paid $438,619, which came under the head, "all other expenditures." Another, charging $427,436 for commissions, and corresponding sums for salaries and fees, paid $119,865 for "all other expenditures." Yet another—and that one of the newer companies—with a total income from premiums of $68,890, paid out for expenses not less than $56,591, of which, after deductions for commissions, salaries and fees, $28,790 are charged to "all other expenditures." These are fair examples of the revelations of the table before us. And they suggest the desirableness of more explicit information than the public possess of the details of these "all other expenditures."

Figures like these, indicating as they do a lavish outlay for the acquisition of business, provoke unfavorable comments on the reticence of companies' reports, and the absence of those facilities for inquiry, explanation and discussion as to the position of the business and the nature of the management which elsewhere operate so usefully to the insured and the public. There is no lack of printing, it must be admitted. But the periodicals through which the official documents usually see the light give no evidence of investigation, or of that *viva voce* explanation as between the insured and the managers, which is on every ground desirable. For all the practical purposes of scrutiny or management the mutual companies are, in this respect, no better than the old-fashioned proprietary corporations. The mutual insurance which excludes the insured from direct participation in the management is a misnomer—and none the less so because of their participation in profits.

The best possible check upon mismanagement is publicity. The Superintendent at Albany does a good work, and does it well. His investigations and reports constitute a treasury of facts for which British practice affords no parallel. But these statistics and statements are a sealed book to the multitudes who are insured. And though an invaluable auxiliary, they are not a substitute for those oral explanations and discussions which enable the insured to get at the truth in their own way, and, faithfully reported, give to the public the means of estimating the value of pretensions thrust before them.

This reserve on the part of the mutual companies, this absence of practical information on the part of the public, may to some extent explain the ease and completeness with which the popular delusion in regard to "profits" is perpetuated. The annual recurrence of what are called "large dividends" diverts attention from the fallacy on which the announcement rests. The insured take the "profits" and innocently suppose them to be evidence of care in the management and great prosperity. In truth, however, the larger part of these "dividends" is merely a return of moneys which the companies ought not to have taken. Proceeding on the hypothesis that the good-natured animal known as the public likes to be tickled, they add to the proper premium for insurance a large percentage as the source of "profit;" and after turning this over two or three times, and charging freely for its management, they return what is left and call it a "dividend." This is the pleasing and popular process known in this country as mutual insurance. No method of distribution can render the system perfectly just, or obviate the objection arising from the *clearness* of insurance, considering the ratio of actual cost to gross premium,—and the folly of paying profits where loss is really incurred.

The solvency of companies is not in question. A correspondent reminds us of an error committed in transcribing the amount of policies in force—otherwise, the ultimate liabilities—of one of our largest companies. But the error, though materially affecting the comparison instituted, does not justify any imputation upon the company in question. The true test of solvency is one which a journalist has no means of applying: it is contingent upon data to which he has not access and involves calculations foreign to his duties. The proper supervisor upon this head is the State Superintendent, and we have no reason to suspect the efficient performance of his duties. We may add that while the percentage of assets to risks in force is in many instances suspiciously small, and in other instances exhibits a gradual diminution—the result, probably, of growing expensiveness in management—among the best known companies there is an average which no doubt equals the requirements of the business.

### The Stationery Question in Congress.

The misuse of official stationery is, apparently, an universal human failing, against which no form of Government affords security. Like feminine extravagance in pins, it extends through all nations and stations. The other day our London correspondent told us the English "Comptroller of the Stationery Department" had been reluctantly obliged to issue a solemn official proclamation, in view of the wasteful use of quill pens by all Government clerks, in this peremptory language: "Cut your quills four or five times."

English officials must be models of economy when their wildest recklessness in the use of Government stationery stops at quill pens. The odds are that those gentlemen regard stationery itself to mean mainly a matter of pens, ink and paper, with, at the outside, gum, tape, wax and wafers; whereas, in Congress, it also includes, as everybody knows, such articles as pin-cushions, nail-brushes, penknives, gloves, soap, cologne, combs, and, for ought we know, cachous. A bill of $1,409 was audited the other day for fitting out the House alone with toilet articles—chiefly soap—for the session. And even with this liberal stationery allowance, some members say they have seen none of the said soap during the session. And *prima facie* we should say they had not.

Not that we advocate "retrenchment" in Congressional soap—on the contrary. But what we would point out is the vast extent to which the human frailty of absorbing official stationery is carried in our happy country, and the peculiar fascination which stationery has as a field for "jobs."

There, for example, is the Patent Office stationery, whose ghost will not "down," but, on the contrary, under some pretence is perpetually popping up in Congress. It is a drama with many scenes. First, there was a low but terrible rumor of a "gigantic leakage" in the Patent Office Stationery contract. Whereupon the Interior Department "investigated" the matter thoroughly, and found "no fraud or collusion whatever." Then the rumor was repeated, and again the Interior Department "probed the matter to the bottom," and found everything "legal and justifiable." But at length the Patent Office Commissioner revealed a series of enormous "jobs," whereby a contract had been made to supply 600,000 sheets of bond paper, a great quantity of blank books and a good deal of printing at between *four* and *six* times the regular trade price which the articles and the work commanded even in the Washington shops.

Then came a long House discussion, wherein it appeared that for paper that should cost $6,000, the Government had been charged $24,000, with complaints by Mr. LAWRENCE of "gross stupidity, gross carelessness, or gross criminality" on the part of "some officers of the Interior Department." Next followed an assault by one of the stationery contractors upon one of the witnesses in the case, and a "privileged question" thereon in the House. Next came a resolution on the same subject in the Senate. Next, a request to the House from PHILP & SOLOMON, stationers, that their skirts be examined and pronounced clear. Next, the trial of Mr. DENNISTON for assault, with a fine of $200,—which, in fact, was yesterday's news.

Here we have brought the matter up in historic form to this present date. We may now add that a bill has been passed which will probably regulate these matters in future, whereby, in brief, the Congressional Printer is henceforth to provide the official stationery for Congress and the Departments, under certain careful estimates of quantity by responsible authorities. And so, let us trust, happily ends the stationery question for this session.

### The Onslaught on Stationary Officers—New Rules or Red Tape.

Among the thousand Washington Cabinet rumors, one was lately started that Gen. GRANT had intimated to his old comrade-in-arms, Gen. SHERMAN, that a Cabinet seat was at his service, or, if he preferred, a first-class foreign Mission—and that Gen. SHERMAN had declined the former, but accepted the latter proposal. True or not, the bit of gossip was well received, and its intrinsic probability and "fitness" generally admitted. Or, as one of our contemporaries put it,—"*Of course* Gen. SHERMAN can go into the Cabinet if he wishes. Everybody knew that before."

To which we reply, of course he *can't*—at least, if a certain stealthy measure now pending in the Senate becomes a law. This measure is one of the proposed Senate amendments to the House bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law.

On the 11th of January the House passed the bill in question promptly and by a large majority. It contained scarce a score of words, and read as follows: "*Be it enacted*, &c., that an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, be, and the same is hereby repealed." This proposed act of repeal was referred forthwith to the Senate Committee on Retrenchment, who, a fortnight later, reported it with an "amendment" which consisted in striking out the whole of this simple provision, and returning a three-paged substitute. In two sections (secs. 3, 4) of this "amended act" we recognise an old friend with a new face—though never so much out of place, we recognise Senator EDMUNDS' famous bill to prevent military and naval officers from filling nominally "civil" offices.

When Mr. EDMUNDS' bill was fibrodinced, some weeks ago, as an original measure, standing on its merits, it was received, so far as our observation went, with pretty general disapproval by the Press of the country. It was felt to be a measure tying Gen. GRANT's hands from appointing to semi-military and semi-naval posts even the very ablest of his old subordinates—men who have lately shown, even in "civil" positions, extraordinary executive ability, joining supreme courage and energy to unusual candor, intelligence and integrity. It was generally felt that this measure, which confronts Gen. GRANT on the very threshold of his administration, instead of according to him that generous support which a body like the Senate, his appointing "advisers," ought, even independent of party considerations, to give—proposes to shackle his intention to use the services of any distinguished officer like SHERMAN, or THOMAS, or MEADE, or SCHOFIELD, or FARRAGUT, or PORTER. Even an accused man is "presumed innocent until proved guilty," and we believe it was very generally felt to be ungracious to Gen. GRANT as it was unjust, to adjudge him in advance inclined to favor his old professional associates at the expense of the good of the country. It certainly did so adjudge him, by proposing to restrict his appointments *by a law never thought necessary for any of his predecessors.*

What was the consequence? The bill in its original form was quietly withdrawn by its author, and tacked on as an amendment to another bill which had come from the House with all the prestige of great popularity. It was made the *tail* to a kite expected to fly strong enough to carry up even *such* bobs as these. If the Tenure-of-Office Repeal bill be *not* passed by the Senate, then, think the friends of this other measure, we have got GRANT *any way*; if it be passed, then the House will be willing to compromise by accepting our amendments. And, indeed, we have understood that, in case the Repeal bill passes the Senate in its present shape, one member of the House stands ready to offer "as a compromise measure" the striking out of all the Senate amendments except these Edmunds propositions for turning any military or naval officer out of his lifelong position in the army and navy who shall, under a detail for the purpose, accept a "civil" call from Gen. GRANT.

Such, we say, is the way in which it is now hoped to get through the Edmunds bill, mainly as a tag to the Tenure-of-Office Repeal—with which it has no more necessary connection than with a railroad omnibus bill or a new Revenue law. And the best explanation of the zeal with which this measure is pursued, and the adroitness with which it is manipulated, is probably to be found in the many personal interests—past, present and future—which are involved in it, and which have instinctively allied at the peril it menaces. For eight years military and naval affairs—campaigns, contracts, schemes, expenditures—have been the leading affairs of the nation; from 1861 to 1868 they were of vaster pecuniary importance than even the revenue question is to-day. Whoever is interested to have the bad jobs, broken contracts, failures, frauds, humbugs, swindlings, "shoddy," chicanery, corruption of the past remain in such quiet and obscurity as they have been hitherto able to secure, is doubtless rejoiced at Mr. EDMUNDS' measure. Whoever is interested to continue these practices in the future—for even in peace, the military and naval establishment affords fat pasturage for contractors, if rightly used,—is surely interested in securing the *chance* which may come from a civilian's ignorance, lack of experience, good-natured disposition to accommodate, political preoccupation, or theory of party fealty, in place of the certainty of defect entailed by a professional officer's skill, technical knowledge, unflinching integrity, and independence of pretended party obligations.

Honest as Mr. EDMUNDS may be, he will find his scheme to prevent Gen. GRANT, by law, from enjoying that liberty of choice which is accorded to the head of every other Government in the world—republic or monarchy—supported with zeal by the Indian "ring," who do not want "army officers" meddling with their business; by the navy contractors whose plans are now partly exposed by the Naval Committee; by everybody, in short, whose interests are against economy and frugality, and are in favor of "*sang berlue*," good "jobs" and fat contracts.

Support so sudden and zealous from sources so suspicious ought to lead members to reflect on what the ulterior object of these allies may be. It ought at least to warn them to cut off this inconvenient bite from the Tenure-of-Office repeal, and let each stand on its own merits. That done, we have little fear that the House, at least, would not defeat a proposition so ungracious and possibly disastrous.

### The Law of Libel.

A decision has just been rendered by Judge PEABODY, of the Superior Court, vacating an order of arrest granted in an action of libel, which was brought by the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company against JOSEPH B. ECCLESINE, editor of an insurance periodical. His Honor has elaborately and thoroughly reviewed the somewhat novel doctrine of libel against a corporation, and the rights and privileges of the Press. Concurring with three previous decisions on this subject, that a corporation can be libeled by assailing its credit and consequently injuring its property, the Judge, however, declares that no action for damages to person and character can be maintained by a corporation, unconnected with loss or injury to property, as can be by an individual. He also asserts that where the libel does not necessarily and directly occasion pecuniary injury there must be an averment and proof of malice and special damage.

The whole scope and spirit of the decision is fair and equitable. It holds that the exercise of the right of action by corporations for libel, and consequent order of arrest, shall be strictly construed, and only admitted after special damage has been proved. And, on the other hand, it maintains that the right of editors to be privileged in the publication of fair and proper criticisms of corporations and their business, under recent legislation, shall be liberally upheld.

### The State Arbitrament of Battle.

For the third (and most positively the last) time, Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE addresses his fellow-Alabamians through the medium of the Tuskeegee *News*. "I deny," he says, in this farewell announcement of doctrine, "that there has been a rebellion." And with that premise, for Gen. BATTLE is reckoning it not logical, he goes off into a reiteration of his position, that "the doctrine of secession was a necessary corollary to our Confederate system," like a fine old "disciple of the States Rights school," as he avows himself, "all of the olden time."

Of what possible use may longer the sulky and stubborn spirit of secession be to the South, it is hard to say. The "disciples of the States Rights school" who still hang by it, fancy that their conduct is all very grand and heroic, and plume themselves on being the true Southrons; while such men as LONGSTREET, who fought for secession as hard as they, but have had the good sense to abandon it when it gave up the ghost, they brand as "traitors," or what not.

"But a conquered people," sighs Gen. BATTLE, "cannot vindicate their right to have been called a nation, and must accept whatever appellation the conqueror bestows." This language he and those of his way of thinking fancy to be manly and heroic. It is not heroic, but mock heroic; and to our belief the true manliness of the South is to be found among those people who love her prosperity and happiness more than disputed political theories, and who do not perpetually exorcise the spirit of Secession, forever laid, we had hoped, by the war. For, certain it is that some determination—either that Secession is or is not a "corollary" of our political system—must now be admitted and fixed. Does Gen. BATTLE imagine, after the agony and the issue of the war, that the nation can accept *his* theory? Secession is dead; and the best service even its friends can do is to leave it alone, or at most to pronounce funeral sermons (eulogies, if they like,) over it, and not to hope by body-snatching to bring it back to life.

"If the demon of party reigns at Washington," says Gen. BATTLE, and "the Nation's Hero is transformed into the executioner of a Jacobin faction, every friend of liberty must"—what, gracious Heaven!—"must take counsel of Prudence," calmly and wisely resumes Gen. BATTLE, "and act with right duty, and honor."

We believe Gen. BATTLE means well by Alabama and his fellow-citizens; but we cannot think he is on the right track, or that his counsels are appropriate to the hour. We believe that other men than "rigid disciples of the States Rights school" are needed to guide the destinies of the South, and cannot but feel that he is doing the best possible service to the country by following Gov. SEYMOUR's example, and "taking leave," as he tells us he will now do, "of the indulgent public, to return to those agricultural pursuits so congenial to my tastes."

### Suggestions to the Police Commissioners.

The proposition of Commissioner BRENNAN to dress half of the Police force in citizens' clothes deserves consideration. Uniforming the Police has its disadvantages as well as advantages. There are not the same reasons for giving policemen a distinctive dress at all times and on all occasions as there are for uniforming soldiers. It is not essential that the colors of a policeman should always be known to friend and enemy alike at rifle-shot distance. On the contrary, if the malefactor were constantly uncertain in what guise an officer might appear at any moment upon the scene of his depredations, he would not be so bold as some of those who have distinguished themselves in Broadway burglaries of late.

A policeman in plain dress could always be kept under a proper surveillance by his superiors as well as he who is bedizened with blue and brass, and who proclaims to every passer-by, "I am Gen. BOUM, of the Broadway Squad. Don't do anything while I'm around, or you'll get hurt."

A system of irregular patrols, so to speak, if carried out faithfully in every precinct, would do more, perhaps, than anything else to keep the rank and file of the force up to its duties. At present the patrolmen generally know exactly at what time they will be visited, and so do the thieves. The result is that while the former may always be found at their post at the appointed hour, they are very often absent from it at other times, when their presence may be most required.

There should be something corresponding with the "grand rounds" in an army, whose visit may be expected by any sentinel at any hour during a certain period of the night. A plan of this sort should be carried still further in a well-regulated Police force, and the superior officers and patrols should visit the posts at irregular hours during the day and night. The fact that such parties might be patrolling at any hour would do much to prevent the commission of bold crimes, and would strengthen the hands of the officers on post with the thought of a possible reserve at hand, while constantly warning them that they were under surveillance and must be always on the alert.

Another thing that should be altogether reformed is the habit of placing men upon the same posts, night after night, until they become on such excellent terms with all the wrong-doers of the vicinity that the latter can do no act for which the former feel bound to arrest them. It is, of course, important that the officers should be well acquainted with all the ins and outs of his beat, but this he may soon do without getting into that condition where he will spend too much of his time in the *ins* and too little outside of them.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The velocipede mania is growing very rapidly to a head, and we are inclined to advise those who have a turn for manly notaries to go in and enjoy them while "time is," for the very violence of this epidemic is a sign that it cannot have a very long continuance. Next year, in all likelihood, velocipedes will have gone into the limbo of used-up and useless things, and be only remembered or practiced with the balloons and boomerangs of departed years.

A bill is to be brought before the Legislature for the purpose of breaking up effectually one species of gambling, and that is the lottery or policy business. A petition signed by several thousand names was presented to the Legislature last year, on this subject. We have received a circular setting forth the necessity of such a law, and the mere statement that about the sum of $10,000,000 is spent annually in purchasing lottery tickets and policies, is enough in itself to show that a very stringent and efficient law should be passed.

Nearly all the considerable cities of Spain are represented in the Cortes by Republicans,—for example, Cadiz, Seville, Valencia, Saragossa, Barcelona. They triumphed in the cities of Andalusia, Arragon and Catalonia; while the Basque Provinces and Navarre returned Reactionary Deputies.

Taking into consideration the fact that eighteen prisoners escaped from Sing Sing Prison last year, the words of STEPHEN BOYLE, the butcher-cart thief, who was sentenced two weeks since for a term of forty years, are entitled to consideration. This ruffian was under indictment for the cold-blooded murder of the Sheriff of Kalamazoo, Mich., but had been roaming about the City engaged in depredations and acts of violence for months. On his arrest, finally, for the attempt to rob a Bowery jewelry store and shooting at Roundsman MOLONEY, he was identified as the man who was wanted by the Michigan authorities, and a requisition from the Governor of that State for the prisoner was soon on its way hither. BOYLE was informed of his probable fate, and he suddenly changed his bold manner and language, falling into a state of abject fear. He implored the officers not to send him to Michigan. He would rather take the alternative, he remarked, of confessing his guilt to all the crimes he had committed in this City and go to State Prison for life. In the latter case, he added, there would be a chance of escaping every day in the year, to say nothing of a possible pardon by the Governor; while, if he were sent to Michigan, he would be lynched by the indignant people of Kalamazoo before he could be placed in jail. The remarkable part of this case is that the wishes of BOYLE were promptly carried out by the complaisant authorities. He was arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced in the brief space of four days.

Another continental highway has got the sanction of Congress—the road which will yet be an accomplished fact between the waters of Lake Superior and the strand of the gulf at Vancouver's Island. The Senate Committee at the same time reports in favor of a similar Pacific thoroughfare for the Southern States, to run close by the Mexican frontier, as the former runs by the British. The beginning once made, as in the cases of the Central Way (nearly completed) and the Atlantic Telegraph, the general wish and purpose is to have more of both; and they are taking shape accordingly, both on land and sea. Within a decade, our three continental railways will probably be in complete running order.

During the interview of Ross BROWNE, our Minister to China, with the representative dignitaries of that Empire, he was asked by Prince KUNG, uncle of the Emperor, and Regent during his minority, concerning the progress of the Pacific Railroad. The Russian Emperor is reported to have sent two engineers hither to examine into our extended railway system, with a view to connect his vast Asiatic dependencies more nearly with his European domains and capital. The creation of trade and the development of an utterly wild country into civilization by providing cheap transportation is an American idea. We go on the principle not so much of supplying as of creating a demand; and the effect of railroads in the far West has been more marvelous than the supernatural fables of the Orient, with the added advantage of being real, and not the mere pictures of lazy imagination. That the visions of the East should have been realized by the West is not so strange, but if the same turn to the work of carrying out their own prophecies, there will be hopes of the world's progress, indeed.

A London paper, reflecting upon the perpetual presence in that city of "an army of 14,000 criminals," whose depredations and actions cost annually in the shape of loss, precaution and punishment, the frightful aggregate sum of fifty millions of dollars in good, hard gold, makes an important suggestion. This "skirmishing and cutting off of stragglers," as it calls the constant effort at arrest and punishment of criminals, is really but a very superficial policy:

"To attack the force in its strongholds, to storm its inner works, to seize on its means of supply, and so to disperse, demoralize and annihilate it, is the object to which we ought really to address ourselves."

And, to this end, it strongly sustains the recommendation made by a Mr. EDWIN HILL in a paper read to a meeting of the "Repression-of-Crime Section of the Social Science Association," which was to attack not merely the thieves, but the thieves' houses, the pawnbrokers who take their plunder, the tradesmen who furnish them with implements, and especially the landlords who shelter them. Thieves must live together; the Police know their haunts; if brothels and disorderly liquor-saloons are open to Police raids and legal indictments, why not these far more dangerous establishments—which, indeed, include all kinds of vice and civil peril? We see no reason why not. We commend the idea for reflection.

It is a matter of fact that in England, where law restricts their speed to ten miles an hour in the country, and five miles in the city, there are numerous (hundreds we have seen it stated) steam-carriages running on common roads, and quite a considerable number in France. There are so many good reasons why we should try them here that we wonder it is not done. They could carry much more freight than horse-wagons of the same size; they could go faster and stop sooner, and so be more useful and safer; they would not dirty the streets, except by the necessary abrasion on stone pavements; they would not slip and fall down on muddy days, attracting crowds and otherwise obstructing the highway; they would cost less money, and do more work than horses, being able to pay a handsome license revenue to the City. We should be glad to see a company formed for testing the thing, and a fair legal encouragement given it by our City authorities. The world must move, and just now steam is the best motor it has. Why not use it?

It is a pity that such women as edit the *Revolution* should fall into the same "vulgar errors" of which they accuse other people. For instance, they say that women have for many years edited papers, and Mrs. NICHOLAS, of Kansas, is mentioned, who "edited a Democratic paper in Vermont twenty years ago, and her able editorials (*supposed to be from a man's pen*) were extensively copied." We have italicized the phrase that excited our astonishment, and cannot understand why Miss ANTHONY or Mrs. STANTON should persist in ascribing masculinity as the highest praise attainable by woman. But perhaps a man wrote the paragraph.

There is one more notable grievance under the sun; and it is not very creditable that it is connected with the memories of those great men and events held in honorable recollection by the people. It is simply this—that men, working for Government and paid by the day, are obliged to forfeit the wages of the grand holiday when it comes. It will be the case on this "WASHINGTON'S Birthday," for instance. Men in Government establishments are notified that they are to be festive at such times. But, in most cases, they would rather work and get the day's wages. The upper officers, paid by the month, lose nothing, and bless the anniversary. The saving effected in the lower grade of workers is rather a beggarly piece of business, and certainly not the sort of economy we should look for.

Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS asserts in his paper read at the Social Science Association, that our system of college for the election of President of the United States, is a recognized failure, that these colleges do not register the popular vote, but hold out opportunities for corruption, and that it is possible the General Government may yet decide on taking into its own hands the management of all national elections. These views are worth attention. They certainly involve the principles of directness and simplicity, which are most desirable in every system of government and social life.

The London *Times*, talking on the subject of the Overend & Gurney bankruptcy, says: "Where in the world did all the money go to?" It shows that, up to the last moment, the bank went on, as regularly and profitably as ever, clearing its £190,000 a year, and then goes on to indicate what is no doubt the true cause of the disaster—"the various transactions, by way of investment, loan and discount," that lay outside the pale of the legitimate business—advances made to shipowners and railway contractors, and so forth. The meaning of the whole is that the managers made too much haste to be millionaires—had too many irons in the fire—a rather common failing in the world of trade and enterprise nowadays.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce has decided on giving its sanction to the East River bridge, Mr. DOW protesting, as before, and declaring that the engineer who is to build it saw three of his other suspension bridges fall down! This, if a "true face," is rather an uncomfortable consideration when we consider the enormous stretch of 1,600 feet. As for the other side of the question—that of the causeway and docks—nobody wishes to see the East River dammed up. As regards the latter plan, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN thinks it is proposed fifty years too soon—meaning that people would come to adopt it in time. That does not seem likely. A supporting pile in the centre of the river, leaving navigation free under two spans, would probably be the safest and most convenient way of arranging it.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH and Rev. Mr. COLLYER, of Chicago, are of one mind—"are both in a tale," as Dogberry would say, on the subject of women's rights and position. The other day the latter gentleman maintained a controversy in meeting against Miss DICKINSON; and Mr. SMITH, at Albany, has been arguing in the same way on the "normal status" of the sex—a cabalistic phrase, which none of the ladies like to grapple with. They go off to the "drunken husbands" and the "poor wages"—good pleas enough in their way. It is a notable argument, and it runs to extremes on both sides. People once argued that women did not need any sort of book-learning. Now, they say women need not go to colleges. Time will settle the controversy in its own way; and time, according to Sir MATTHEW HALE, is "the wisest thing under heaven."

The extent to which the poor squander their wages in lotteries is notorious. To multitudes of the wives of laboring men there is a fascination in this sort of gambling which is irresistible, and when once the passion seizes them they hesitate at nothing in order to pander to it. Their children go hungry and almost naked, and their homes are made unattractive by the false hopes which they build upon their ultimate success in "hitting" the policy shops. The latter, in spite of the law, flourish and hold out their base allurements. The evil which these gambling-places work is so great that an effort is now in progress to arrest it. A bill is to be taken before the Legislature, the passage of which will be strenuously urged, making the law more stringent in dealing with the proprietors of lottery-shops; the owners of buildings who lease them for the purposes of the business; and, in fact, everybody who aids and abets this species of gambling.

The junk-dealers and purchasers of old papers will do well to heed the admonition which was administered to them on Friday in the Marine Court, and put a stop to their custom of buying from irresponsible lads. Suit was brought against a paper-dealer by a lawyer to recover the sum of $200, the value of certain printed law cases and City directories which a lad in the employ of the latter had stolen and sold to the defendant. Judgment for the full amount claimed by the plaintiff was rendered, in spite of the defendant's testimony that he had purchased the property without knowledge of the boy's dishonesty. It is to be hoped that the result of this suit will relieve the lawyers of this City from a trouble which has been quite frequent during the past year. The facility with which office-boys have been enabled to dispose of stolen property to the junk and old-paper dealers has acted as a premium upon this kind of peculation. In many instances the papers stolen have been of so great value that large amounts of money have been lost by their disappearance.

The *American Journal of Mining* has some curious speculations about the supplanting of steam by electricity as a motive power. It seems that at present, to make the steam which will give one cent's worth of power costs nine cents, and, by reason of the imperfection of mechanical appliances, its transmission into effective service costs ten cents more—that is, every cent's worth of power costs twenty cents; or, the utilization of the heat in one pound of coal consumes twenty pounds. But, while the same amount of power which steam gives for ten cents now costs $20 obtained from electricity, if is, in consequence of the expensiveness of producing the motor itself, its transmission into effective power being much simpler, more direct and less liable to the enormous waste of steam transmission. So that the problem of science is that of making electricity as cheap as steam; that done, the electric engine must leave steam far in the rear. But we must first catch our hare.

The Commissary Department of the United States Army, having for a year past instituted a series of tests of Prof. GAMGEE's method for

## THEATRICAL.

### Waverley Theatre.

This new aspirant for popular honors has been successfully introduced to the proper public. Since Wednesday last it has been extensively visited. It is a small theatre—scarcely larger than a private box in the Grand Opera House, and sardines enjoy a luxury of roominess, in comparison to the packed condition of the Waverley audiences; but the managers, no doubt, intended to leave their patrons no room for complaint, and they have accomplished their ends by this unexpected and original manœuvre. The Waverley can scarcely be called a new theatre, nor is the entertainment it proffers entitled to the consideration of a novelty. Both, however, are likely to secure a degree of attention for the fresh faces they present. Each is as pretty as paint can make it. The opening entertainments have brought forward a new collection of English burlesque artists, led by a lively young lady entitled Miss ELIDA HOLT. Mr. BYRON'S latest mess of nonsense upon the story of "Lucretia Borgia" is employed to develop the resources of the troupe and the theatre. The palace of the Borgias is a modern apothecary shop, where poison is dispensed at wholesale and retail, and the infamous *Lucretia* flourishes as a female quack doctor of advertising reputation. Burlesque can descend no lower. Miss HOLT appears in this piece as *Gennaro*; no attempt has been made to distort the character, and it is simply presented as the pretty young man, common to all burlesques, who is to be personated by the pretty young woman of the company, with a liberal exposure of her personal charms. To this duty Miss HOLT displays an immature girlish figure, a childish face, a pair of limbs quite as flexible and restless as LOTTA'S, and a quick tongue; and all these aid a nervous vitality of manner, but are undeveloped in anything that bears the faintest likeness to burlesque acting. In respect of acting, in fact, she might be called an echo of LYDIA THOMPSON. Miss HOLT'S capacity for singing, which, in lieu of humor, is the sole remaining charm of a burlesque actress, was not to be ascertained this week. Since the opening night she has been battling with a cold, and the vocal powers claimed for her have been considerably veiled. Miss EMILY PITT, Miss MARY PITT, Miss PRESTON and Miss JACKSON, Mr. H. WALL, Mr. JAMES LEWIS and Mr. C. T. PARSLOW have been Miss HOLT'S chief assistants in "Lucretia Borgia," but they have scarcely fulfilled the requirements of this class of entertainment. Burlesque is a performance in which the actors have all the fun to make for themselves, and if they are not lavishly grotesque the piece becomes inexpressibly dull. The entertainments have been preluded each evening by the familiar comedy of "A Pretty Piece of Business," and in this Mr. GWEN MARLOWE, Mr. E. COLEMAN and Miss EMILY PITT have afforded a limited amount of amusement. A dance by the Sisters RICE offers the necessary ingredient of ballet, and is sandwiched between the farce and the burlesque.

### Various Dramatic Notes.

Mr. BROUGHAM has a spicy entertainment in store for his admirers in a new travestie upon "The Merchant of Venice." This is to be his Shakesperian revival. The new *Shylock* is to be personated by Mr. BROUGHAM himself. Until this novelty is ready, two familiar productions are to be played: "A Gentleman from Ireland" and "Pocahontas." Either are better than anything Mr. BROUGHAM has yet presented in his new theatre. They will be brought forward tomorrow evening.

The critic of *Wilkes' Spirit* touches upon the floral lunacy which now afflicts many of our theatres—particularly those temples devoted to burlesque, in which decorum and decency on the stage has been so trampled under that there is no longer any respect in the theatre for the occupants of the stage: "A party of horticultural lunatics invaded Niblo's Garden last Thursday evening, and made themselves and the ladies engaged in the performance ridiculous by deposition, at intervals, upon the stage, vast floral structures, too huge for beauty, and too cumbersome to be lifted and taken away without difficulty and awkwardness. One of these, thrust upon Miss WEBER, was not less than six feet high, and its cost was precisely $100. The pecuniary sufferers are said to be an association of green young shopmen, who club together and contribute, by shares, the sums necessary for these fantastic demonstrations, which are becoming intolerable to the public."

A laughable parody on the burlesque at Niblo's is now the nightly attraction at the San Francisco Minstrels. It is called "The Forty Thieves Condensed in Two." BIRCH and HACKUS furnish the fun in this. Preliminarily much pleasure is afforded by WAMBOLD'S staging of a new ballad called "Kiss me Again."

There is some chance of the sidewalk ticket speculators coming to grief at last. A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature providing that "no person, other than such as may be duly appointed for that purpose in writing by the owner or manager of a theatre or public building in New York or Brooklyn, shall sell any tickets for entrance to such entertainment, concert, or lecture, under penalty of a fine of $100, or imprisonment for three months." Policemen are acquired to arrest any persons violating the proposed law, in or around the building.

Miss MCVICKER, at present playing *Juliet* at Booth's Theatre, has been much annoyed of late by the freaks of some female, who has been in the habit of visiting various stores in the City, selecting different articles, usually of a valuable nature, and ordering them to be sent to Miss MCVICKER, at her hotel. Miss MCVICKER'S father has been compelled to publish a card of warning on the subject.

At the New-York Circus an extra *matinée* is patriotically announced for Monday, WASHINGTON'S Birthday, at which the brothers RENAVILE and all the principal members of the equestrian troupe will appear.

"Much Ado About Nothing" is to be brought out at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS are playing at the Walnut.

At Mr. SOL. SMITH'S funeral in St. Louis, on Friday last, seven of Mr. SMITH'S sons acted as pall-bearers, including MARK, the eldest.

The Philadelphia *News* deplores the limited theatrical capacity of the Quaker City, and notes as a disgrace that while there are but four local theatres, Paris has 49, London 29, New-York 19, and Boston, 7.

Miss JANAUSCHEK is still arousing the savage interest of the far Westerners in her personations of the Gothic heroines. She was last in St. Louis.

Mr. HENDERSON, the manager of the LYDIA THOMPSON troupe, has written a denial of the report that he has married the fair-haired syren of Niblo's Garden. Mr. HENDERSON, with singular self-appreciation, suggests that "this piece of unmitigated scandal has originated from some malicious person, whose object is to annoy Miss THOMPSON and do injury, if possible, to her professional popularity."

Mr. WALLACK'S "Rosedale," Blind TOM and an "Educated Pig," are the rival attractions in Pittsburg.

Mr. GRAU has engaged to carry ROSA BELL and Opera Bouffe to Philadelphia in April.

The WORRELL sisters open at Indianapolis tomorrow. These charming young ladies will no more enchant the local heart. They have surrendered their intention of leasing the New-York Theatre another year, and that beautiful temple is now for rent again.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is at his residence in Roxbury, recovering from a painful illness.

Two theatres were open in Montreal, but an eight-foot fall of snow came last week and shut them both up.

"After Dark" was played four weeks at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn—a run unprecedented in that city of limited theatrical taste. The remarkable imitation of LINGARD'S protean sketches by a little girl seven years old, named ADELIN TEAMANS, was one of the attractive ingredients.

"Vesparitines" are announced by a fastidious circus manager in Philadelphia. He means afternoon performances.

Mr. ROBERT RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, gave a reading of "Twelfth Night" in Boston on Wednesday evening last.

JEFFERSON is in Cincinnati. LOTTA also; the Bishings troupe were in Albany last week; Mme. SCHELLER has gone to California; TOSTEN and IRMA are at the Boston Theatre; "After Dark" is underlined at the Boston Museum; SAMUEL E. BROWN, an actor, died in Boston last week.

## TENNESSEE.

### Talk About Iron with an Iron Man—East Tennessee Coal, Iron, Marble, &c.—Opening of the Tennessee River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

Some weeks ago there was organized in Knoxville an Industrial Association, which is likely to be the means of gathering and disseminating much valuable information concerning the resources of East Tennessee. I was so much impressed with some statements made by Gen. T. J. WILDER, formerly of Indiana, now of this State, at the last meeting of the Association, that I went to him after its adjournment and had some conversation with him, the substance of which I wish to present for the consideration of your many readers. First, let me state that soon after the close of the war Gen. WILDER came to East Tennessee to make a thorough investigation of its resources. He made this investigation for his own satisfaction and for the satisfaction of a company of capitalists, who proposed investing largely in iron works here if his report should be favorable. Before beginning his explorations, and that he might the better judge of what he should see, he made a very thorough examination of all the principal iron establishments of the United States. Having spent the earlier years of his life in a manufacturing establishment he had a practical and thorough knowledge of the various kinds of iron and of its application. I mention these facts in order that his opinions may have due weight.

He is now working successfully a large iron blast furnace at Fort Oak Springs, in Roane County. His works are situated four miles from the Tennessee River, in the midst of one of the finest agricultural sections of the State. He uses red fossiliferous ore, yielding 40 per cent. of iron in the blast furnace and making iron nearly equal to steel. His ore lies one-half mile from his furnace. He has three and one-half miles of iron ore—two veins side by side four and six feet thick. He digs his ore at a cost of 50 cents per ton, and carries it to the mouth of the furnace by a small railway running down the hill side at a gentle decline. His coal is about one-half mile off, in great abundance—veins over five feet thick, splendidly drained. It is semi-bituminous, free from sulphur, and makes charcoal iron. He fuses it in his furnace raw from the mine. Not a pound of it is coked, and thus far he has made an excellent quality of iron. Some of the largest and most successful iron dealers of Pennsylvania have made examinations here, and declared it impossible to use our coal without coking. Experience is the best test, and I am glad to say that Gen. WILDER assures me that his experiment is highly successful. This is a very important item of news, for it makes a great difference in the cost of producing iron. There are but few parts of the country where coal is found that can be used raw in the furnace. This one he can use and does use without roasting. The iron made from the above coal and ore is softer than Scotch pig and twice as strong. Near by, within a stone's throw of the furnace, is a hill of fire-proof clay 100 feet high. Within 600 yards he has a brown hematite iron-ore, such as is used in making the Rodman gun, which yields 62 per cent of iron. Here, in the midst of all this mineral wealth, he has built his furnace. All about him are rich farming lands. Produce of every kind is delivered to his hands at the lowest rates; corn, 50 cents per bushel; bacon, 13 cents per pound; flour, $4 per hundred. On that property, purchased for a few thousand dollars, the company have erected a large furnace at the cost of $100,000. They have iron, coal and limestone enough to run half a dozen furnaces for hundreds of years. But this is not the only spot favored by Providence for such great enterprises. The Cumberland Mountains, from Cumberland Gap to Alabama, are filled with iron and coal of every kind. This range skirts the northern side of the great Tennessee Valley. In it are six veins of coal running horizontally, varying in thickness from one to seven feet—usually five feet. Every vein of it is within sixty miles of iron-ore, and most of it lying side by side with it. The coal is bituminous and all of it of a good quality, but varying in quantity. The Coal Creek coal, which is mined thirty-six miles north of this city, on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, is five pounds to the bushel heavier than the Youghiogheny coal, which is the great iron coal of Pittsburg. The coal found in Roane County is equal to the great Briar Hill coal of Ohio. Gen. WILDER says it takes one ton less of the Roane County coal to make a ton of iron than of the Briar Hill coal. Of the former it takes but 1,000 bushels to make fourteen tons of iron. They use of the Briar Hill three to three and a half tons to one of iron.

On the Cumberland Mountains mixed with the coal beds referred to, running the whole length, is found the clay iron stones of which the cheap Welsh iron is made. Bluffs of it are found one hundred feet high, and could be dug out at ten cents per ton. Along the base of the mountains running from the Virginia to the Alabama line are two veins of a red fossiliferous ore, from two to fifteen feet thick. This is a fine ore for all kinds of castings. Running parallel with the mountains we have ridges extending nearly the length of the valley. The same ore is found at various points in these ridges, interspersed with the black and brown hematite, gathered in little hills and knobs.

On the south side of the great Tennessee Valley, in the Smoky Mountains, which run about parallel with the Cumberland, we have the finest varieties of the magnetic iron ore. The furnaces at Greenville, Tenn., use this ore. Their iron is superior for certain purposes, and all they manufacture is exported to Liverpool. Up the different branches of the Tennessee River, above Knoxville, is to be found hillocks of limonite ore and extensive beds and hills of all grades of the different oxide ores. These ores are not found associated with any beds of coal. All the coal lies on the north side of the valley. But even these ores on the south side are nearer coal beds than the Champlain and Superior ores. The latter ores at Pittsburg cost the furnaces from $9 to $20 per ton.

These are the coal and iron beds of East Tennessee. Gen. WILDER says our ores are superior in quality and quantity to the beds of Pennsylvania or Missouri. The bulk of the Missouri iron is nearer the Iron Hills. It is harder, and not so accessible as the East Tennessee mines.

There is nothing needed to develop these immense fields of wealth but cheap transportation. We can have this if the National Government will give us help. It has been said that the opening of the Tennessee River is of local importance only—that it is a river of little importance. But this is a great error. For its miles from its mouth it is a better navigable stream than the Ohio above Louisville.

In the Summer months it has a greater amount of water in its bed than the Ohio at Cincinnati. Six navigable streams empty into it. With its tributaries it waters one of the richest mineral regions of the world; $6,000,000 judiciously expended at the Muscle Shoals would open up a richer mineral country than the Ohio waters. We can float into the markets of the world more iron and coal than is found on the banks of the Ohio. Is the opening of such a country of no importance to the people of the United States? Not only iron and coal fields are waiting the opening of this river for development, but the Holston River itself washes through the richest marble beds of the world. Gen. WILDER informs me that a heavy marble-dealer at London—about thirty miles west of this city—told him that it cost him more to get his marble from that point to Savannah by rail than it costs to ship marble from Italy to New-York. He ships by water from Savannah to New-York and then he has to compete with the Italy marble under great disadvantages. No one doubts but that for most purposes our East Tennessee marble is finer than any in the world. Open up the Tennessee River so we can ship by river to New-Orleans, and we will supply the world with the very best of marble. The tributaries of the Tennessee are navigable from the salt-works in Virginia. Give us free access to the ocean and we will ship without limit stone, salt, lime, marble, coal, iron, copper and lead. The Tennessee River Improvement Convention, to meet at Chattanooga next week, will give more facts and figures to show why this great work should be done.

OMEGA.

## MURDER IN MAINE.

### The Cleveland-George Murder Trial—Particulars of the Murder—Opening of the Trial—Pen Portrait of the Prisoner—His Appearance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

The trial of HOWARD A. CLEVELAND, charged with the murder of an old and much respected man named WARREN GEORGE, which began in the Supreme Court to-day before Chief Justice APPLETON, is attracting a great deal of attention and causing considerable excitement here, as the murder was a most atrocious affair, entirely unprovoked, and the evidence and popular feeling are very strong against the prisoner.

The murder was committed some time last Fall. The old man lived on a large farm in a retired place in the vicinity of Bangor, and his only companion a greater part of the time was this CLEVELAND. Mr. GEORGE was known to be quite wealthy, and to keep a considerable quantity of his money about the house. He had relatives living in this city and neighborhood, and also connections in Massachusetts. Some days previous to the murder he had made arrangements to journey to Massachusetts on a visit to his people there. A day or two before the day he had said he intended to start, he disappeared. Nothing was thought of this, however, for a while, his friends and relatives concluding that he had suddenly changed his mind and started on his trip earlier than at first proposed. But not hearing a word from him, one of his relatives wrote up to Boston to another, and asked if he had arrived there and why he had left home so abruptly. The answer came that he was not in Boston, nor among his relatives in Massachusetts, and that he had not been heard from for some time. Suspicion of wrong-doing was aroused at the reception of this news, and search at once made for the old man. It was first ascertained that CLEVELAND had also disappeared. His mother was then visited and asked about the missing men. She said that they had gone up country "logging." To a request for the keys of the old man's house, she replied that she did not know where they were, but when she saw that it was the intention of the searching party to break open the door, she produced the keys and piloted them into the house. While searching the rooms one of the party noticed that the woman resolutely stood in one particular place, and seemed anxious to draw attention away therefrom. So she was compelled to move away, and after working awhile they discovered a trap door. Opening it the dead body of the old man was found covered with tar.

From the singular conduct of the mother, and the absence of the son, it was reasonably concluded that if CLEVELAND was not the actual murderer, he knew something about it. Therefore search was at once instituted for him. Detectives were employed, and at length he was traced to Boston. After a good deal of vexatious work he was found one night at a house on Portland-street in bed with a woman who was recognized as his own sister. He was brought here to jail, where he has been quietly awaiting his trial.

At the opening to-day the crowd of spectators was very great. It was largely composed of ladies, and in this respect was not much unlike other murder trials. The prisoner appeared nervous, but not particularly embarrassed at his position. When he came into the court-room he walked with a quick, nervous step, and when seated in the box looked around the room with a sharp inquiring glance. He is a young man about twenty-three years of age, small in stature, and not unprepossessing. His eyes are small and gray, and deep set, and his forehead is low and retreating. His hair is light and he wears a sandy mustache, but no whiskers. His lips are thick and sensual looking.

The case for the prosecution is in charge of the Attorney-General of the State, W. R. PETE, and the County lawyer, C. P. STETSON; and the cause of the prisoner is in the hands of Col. AMOS KNOWLES and M. V. P. PITEE, lawyers of considerable note in this State. The whole of this morning was occupied in impaneling a jury and by the County Attorney's argument for the Government. This gave the points of the murder, and showed how strong the evidence was against the prisoner in the dock. During its recital CLEVELAND appeared deeply interested. In the afternoon the examination of witnesses for the prosecution began. A large number are in attendance for both sides, and consequently the trial will occupy several days.

If CLEVELAND committed the murder, he doubtless did it for the old man's money. The prosecution will attempt to prove that a portion of the money missing was found on the person of the prisoner.

## WHERE THE POOR EAT.

### Cheap Restaurants—The Food they Supply—Who their Customers Are.

The rich eat, but the poor feed. The former can gratify their palates by exercising a critical choice in their selection of victuals, while necessity and economy govern the tastes of the latter. Restaurants suitable for all classes are to be found in this City, from the gilded saloon on Broadway, where the fashionable trifle over French dishes, to the dingy eating-house on Chatham or William street, where the sons of toil renew their wasting strength with tough beef and cabbage, or strong pork and beans. Every nationality is represented, and every purse can be suited with meals which range from ten cents to ten dollars each.

Probably the majority of mechanics, poor clerks and shop girls take one or more meals per day at restaurants. Moved by a love of independence, or from a false idea of economy, they rent furnished rooms and depend for their victuals upon these numerous convenient feeding places.

There are two classes of cheap eating houses; the first supply regular meals at stated hours, only what is called for and found upon a bill of fare, and, consequently, more expensive; three meals, others only a dinner. The prices of the cheapest are fifteen cents for breakfast; twenty-five for dinner and twenty for supper. The breakfast usually consists of bread—all it wishes with tea or brown bread and "dough-nuts"—fried fish and stew with chicken, and a small omelette or diminutive pie, the latter made of something—known only to the maker. The dinner, as all European dinners, commences with a thin soup, vegetable, macaroni or some such substance. Then a piece of the meat ordered, as boiled beef, roast beef, &c., potatoes called turnips. This followed by roast meat with some kind of vegetable. At some of the restaurants a glass of beer or cheap Rhine wine is also given, but at all the guest is expected to buy a glass of beer or cup of coffee, for which there is no extra charge, though of course this is a source of profit to the proprietor. Pie, pudding, bread, cold meat or hash. The contents of this latter article of diet are best not inquired into. Cleanliness is not a characteristic of these eating-houses, though those kept by Americans frequently exceed them in dirt. Most of these places are kept by Germans, and many by Jews. Experts say that it is always well to seek the places frequented by Israelites, for these always know where to get the most for their money.

Upon entering one of the cheap places where food is supplied according to a bill of fare, one's appetite is excited by the odors which greet the greasy odors, such as would do credit to the "nose organ" seen and smelt by the husband of Malcolm. Every variety of odor abounds, from the minor one of onions to the deep bass of burnt beef. The table cloths are seldom inviting-looking; coffee tables of greasy oil cover give them a mottled appearance, and the sugar-bowls bear traces of many various dippings. If the butter is merely drenched with water from the melting ice, and of the consistency of oil, it is well, for sometimes the molasses mug of table-cruets are painfully apparent. The tables are crowded with a noisily-eating swarm of men. A brawny mechanic in his shirt sleeves sits beside a coppiet with thread-bare coat, and they often have a news-boy or a boot-black as their opposite neighbor. True democracy reigns—every one eats what and how he pleases. The slatternly-looking girls move hurriedly, supplying the orders with more regard than grace. The whole appearance betokens that it is a place for feeding, not eating.

The prices are somewhat as follows: Soups, of which two watery kinds are usually kept on hand, 5 cents; meat, as far as 25 cents, though by paying a little more a larger piece can be obtained. With this two slices of bread, the size of a man's two fingers, and a potato are usually given. Dessert consists of puddings, "fearfully and wonderfully made," 10 cents a plate, and the true American dish, pie, of every variety, sold at 5 cents a quarter.

The great art of keeping an eating-house consists in knowing the tastes of the customers, and having a sufficient quantity of that on hand, thus preventing the waste from unsold articles. Certain kinds of fruits are favorites. Fish on Fridays for the Catholics, and always a large supply of fish-balls are necessary. Beef, here as elsewhere, is the staple dish, and is most frequently called for. Experience and necessity teaching, indubitable the cheapest places to dine such things as comprise the most nourishment. We therefore find that beef and cabbage, pork and beans, stews and hashes, are more frequently called for than plain beef, mutton or veal. Of course, a person with an inquiring mind will not find much enjoyment in eating such unknown compounds, but when quantity and not quality is the object, the ingredients are not of so much importance.

The business is one of great profit, for of course all the food is of the coarsest quality and nothing is wasted. Scraps of bread and crumbs are used for puddings, meat unused for hashes and stews. Upon some articles there is a loss, but this is more than made up by the profit on others, which, on an average taking all together, amounts to about two hundred per cent. shop girls and workingwomen visit, generally, coffee places where bread, rolls, or cake with coffee, tea or chocolate are sold. Of these there are a great quantity, principally upon the east side of town, Division-street containing many. Around the Post Office, in basements, there are also a number whose customers are chiefly errand boys. Their stock in trade consists usually of a basket of hard boiled eggs, a plate piled up with sandwiches, pies, and a boiler of weak coffee. The usual order of feeding places are the stands. There about the same materials for a feast can be obtained; at one place even oyster soup of a remarkable character is said for five cents a bowl.

Such are the places where the poor feed. It would be well for the social philosopher who strives to elevate the race to turn his attention somewhat to these things. A man pure in his surroundings and clean in his food and lodgings will seldom be altogether rough and coarse. Refine his physical comforts and he will strive to be worthy of them. While men live in cities and eat masses of poorly-cooked and coarse food, served up in a dirty manner, it will be impossible to elevate them. A dirty man cannot live among clean surroundings with comfort; he must either become clean himself or leave, and therefore here is the root from which reformers should start.

## THE INDIAN QUESTION.

### Letter from Gen. Harney to Hon. James A. Garfield.

FORT HOOD, I. T., Jan. 14, 1869.

MY DEAR GARFIELD: My hands have been so full of this Indian work the past four months that I have seen but little of what you were doing, until the gratifying action of the House on the Indian question came to my notice. I hope the Senate will yet conform to the action of the House, for it would solve the whole Indian question. For the want of it I helped it in no way and I look upon the movement merely as a trick to appease clamor. It will be only a change of name, and can in no way alter the relations that exist and always must exist between the army and hostile Indians. What is needed is the authority and power to enforce it to be vested in the same hand. Everything rests upon this, and without it there can be no effective Indian policy.

There are good and bad men everywhere, and perhaps the army has this advantage of peddlers to keep by probity, and an effective organization to act through, while the Indian Bureau or Department has not; yet those are insignificant besides the one principle that force and authority must be united in a single hand. Then the power that at last must control can also prevent a necessity for its exercise. While now Indian wars are full fledged before the force that is to suppress them can be applied.

The master of organization is by no means an insignificant one, however, and when I say that the Bureau has at present none whatever, except a desk at Washington, with agents to dispose of the appropriations, I only state what is a fact as far as concerns the three agencies under my supervision. The Indian requires the influence of active, intelligent men at all times present. This they do not have with the present system. The Superintendents reside in some city hundreds of miles away, and the agents usually visit the Indians to give out their presents, then return to their own homes, or locate at some pleasant neighboring village, after inviting the Indian there to get his annuities, and at such times often arise troubles, and then war.

There is present here now Col. BOONE, an excellent man, the agent of the Kiowas and Comanches. He has been with his people just three weeks. His predecessor, Col. LEAVENWORTH, was at the agency from the middle of March, the 1st of May, 1868, then went to Washington. SHANKLIN, agent for the Caddoes, Washitaw and affiliated bands, has passed a few weeks in each year, for the past three years, with them, usually staying at Cherokee Town, eight miles away. TATUM, in place of coming here when he was ordered, where he could have saved the life of Black Kettle, whose death he now mourns so bitterly, resigned, as it were, in the face of duty, and his people are without any civil agent. This is but a repetition of similar observations for twelve years among Indians and their agents. The Bureau has not, and cannot have, a tangible working organization, neither can it when called a Department.

There is present here now Col. BOONE, an excellent man, the agent of the Kiowas and Comanches. He has been with his people just three weeks. His predecessor, Col. LEAVENWORTH, was at the agency from the middle of March, the 1st of May, 1868, then went to Washington. SHANKLIN, agent for the Caddoes, Washitaw and affiliated bands, has passed a few weeks in each year, for the past three years, with them, usually staying at Cherokee Town, eight miles away. TATUM, in place of coming here when he was ordered, where he could have saved the life of Black Kettle, whose death he now mourns so bitterly, resigned, as it were, in the face of duty, and his people are without any civil agent. This is but a repetition of similar observations for twelve years among Indians and their agents. The Bureau has not, and cannot have, a tangible working organization, neither can it when called a Department.

Gen. FISH from the remote and widely separated points where its services are required, practicable only for considerable bodies of troops for protection and maintenance. They only act by following in the wake of troops and from whom they draw their supplies. It can have no surveillance over the acts of its agents, nor can it punish for failure of duty.

Gen. GRANT is something in the matter of economy. I find that my desire here are not over a third the expenses of the Bureau. The same is true with the Navajoes whenever, as is often the case, they are subsisted by the army. The single item of beef costs me three cents per pound. The Indian Department paid PERRY FULLAM last Fall nine cents, while there were parties waiting to contract for three. Some four hundred and fifty stock cattle were bought for the Comanches last year, for which they were paid as much fitted as for elephants, for which were paid as much as $60 and 60 each. The same can and could be bought for $30 each. I find these but examples of nearly everything that has come under my notice here. The Kiowas and Comanches have habitually robbed and murdered in Texas to an extent in numbers and atrocity scarce possible to believe, ever since we have possessed it, with the full knowledge of the Indian Bureau, but they have never proposed a remedy, or asked for help, or taken any effective measure whatever to stop it.

I see a great deal about the killing of Black Kettle; that he was on his way to his reservation, where he had been invited by the Government. There are all questions. Seven days before he was killed, he came to my camp, having previously been called down from the camp where he was afterward attacked, by a trader who had just lost his Cheyenne wife, to claim her estate. Being down for that purpose, and by the advice of the trader, he came to sue for peace for all the Cheyennes. He made a fair and I have no doubt a truthful talk. He said he deplored the war and wanted peace. That many of his people were then on the war path above the Arkansas, and that his band had been at war all Summer. They wished the war confined to themselves, and that he thought it below the Arkansas, and he wanted it stopped.

I told him that I did not control the war, and could not make peace if I would. Also, that the two previous Summers his people had made war so long as the season permitted; then made peace, and as soon as the next order of feeding came; that now he must make peace before the people he was fighting, and that there must be some assurance that they would not fight again in the Spring.

He said he thought it hard he could not make peace when he wanted to, but understood perfectly why I could not make it; that I was then told him of the troops then approaching the Washita, liable to attack him at any time. I again asked him whom he represented, hoping to give him personally, with his families, the protection of the Government, but he replied that he spoke for all the Cheyennes. Not all of them were then at war, and with whom I could not and ought not to deal, as they were not only deserving punishment, but were actually in the face of an army I did not and could not control.

Black Kettle returned to his camp with as full a knowledge of his own and the strength of our forces, as I had myself, and two days after was attacked and killed. He was neither on his reservation nor going toward it, nor had he been invited to do so since the breaking out of hostilities, but, on the contrary, was distinctly told (which I felt he equally well knew), that all of his people, with himself, were considered at war and would be treated accordingly. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signed.] W. B. HAZEN,
Brevet Major-General.

### Arrest of a Prominent Physician in Chicago—Serious Charges Against Him.

*From the Chicago Post, Feb. 18.*

A painful and exciting case came up yesterday before Justice SUMMERFIELD, involving a well-known physician and others in no less than three separate murders. Dr. CHARLES EARL is accused of perpetrating two of these, and the parties implicated in the third are still at large. The prosecutor is Mrs. JEANNETTE EARL, the divorced wife of the accused. It seems she married him about five years ago. She lived with him two years, and then got a divorce. A boy who had been born to them remained with the father, not having been provided for in the decree. In order to see her child, she finally consented to live in the same house with the doctor. Since the separation, she says he has often proposed re-marriage, but she firmly refused, for which he abused her.

She had grave doubts as to the legitimacy of the Doctor's profession, which were the main cause of the separation. Last June, she says, she made further discoveries which weighed heavily on her mind, and several prominent citizens to whom she told her discoveries offered to protect her if she prosecuted. State-Attorney REED advised his arraignment before the Grand Jury. EARL hearing of this, witness states, abused her, and threatened her life if she spoke a word against him. She had him taken on a peace warrant and bound in $500. He got out

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales of the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20, 1869.**

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.....c 112¾
$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65.....reg 116⅛
$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65.....c 116⅜
$2,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67.....c 116⅜
$2,000 U. S. 5-20s, '68.....c 116⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, 116⅜
$2,000.....116⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67.....c 116⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, '67.....c 116⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....c 116⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....c 116⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 449 7TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

# HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELLERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 31 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 53 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.
Make advances on Bills of Exchange and cash credits, on demand, or Bills on the United States or England issued and sold. Circular credits granted.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 26th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 26th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 26th day of March, 1869.

GEO. B. WILL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that the stock of this Association will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of March, inclusive, for the purpose of paying the Dividend and Interest on the Capital Stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRED. SIMS, Cashier.
TROY, Feb. 1, 1869.

The Bank has no connection or is a branch of any other institution, although under the name of "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy."

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 32 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DIRECTORS and Treasurer of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 16th inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

THE HOUSES MINING COMPANY,
No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-holders for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

P. W. CAFEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND DEVELOPMENT CO.,
No. 20 WALL-ST., P. O. BOX 2,731,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders and election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on March 4, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-holders in the Evergreen Slate Mining Company, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and other business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

P. W. CAFEN, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable, at the office of the Company in St. Louis, March 10, in Boston & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, to holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d March next.

E. A. FOLLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 58 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NO-tice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until March 1, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE R. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC COAL CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 18,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSATONIC Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the profits of the last year, payable on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 1.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. BISHOP, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
No. 81 EAST 125TH-ST.,
will PAY INTEREST on DEPOSITS from March 1st.
Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1st.
Office hours 9 to 3.
Edward B. Conklin, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner of EIGHT SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $10,000,
ASSETS, $2,836,758 52.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 45th-st. and 3d-av.
Open daily during business hours. Also on Monday evenings and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 16 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH.
Paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRICKERHOFF, Secretary.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on all matters of business, such as speculations, absent friends, future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm to unite cross and unhappy marriages. Residence and office, No. 124 West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO and consult the great clairvoyant, who is known throughout the whole civilized world, Madame Ferguson? The talented powers astonish hundreds. No. 24 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

## SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River.....WEDNESDAYS
NEVADA (new).....Wednesday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3, 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....Mar. 17.

Cabin passage, $75 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
And thence every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. |
|---|---|
| First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30 and $35 |
| To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45 and 50 |
| Steerage.....30 | Hamburg.....$35 |
| Passengers, N. Y. by [illegible] | St. Johns, N. F. by [illegible] |
| Branch Steamer.....$40 | Branch Steamer.....$40 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at reasonable rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, Forbes, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 47 North River.
To Queenstown for Liverpool; Cabin, $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Passengers landed from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer on the 3d and 18th of every month from Panama, calling at Auckland, New Zealand. The Pacific Mail Company receive cargo at New-York for Auckland on the 5th of each month, and will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to Auckland and Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Nelson.
For further information, regarding rates of freight, passage, insurance, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 Williamst., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of each month for
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. L. THELBERG, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, March 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, April 2.
These steamers call on Tuesday, at Nine and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
C. H. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
THE A. 1. STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, Feb. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. Freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P.M. from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. J. Adams.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....Mar. 11
For freight or passage apply to
G. T. SCHELL, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 47, East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....March 10
CLEOPATRA, Capt. [illegible].....March 20
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CARRYING U. S. MAILS.
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
Capt. [illegible],
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Hoosac freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVI SON, FOX & CO., No. 42 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON (Jager), SATURDAY, Feb. 27.
CORTES, NELSON.....SATURDAY, March 6
Through bills of lading for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second cabin, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 82 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
CONNECTION TO SAVANNAH.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. LOWDER, Agent, No. 46 West-st.
COTTON CORD & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $25.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship EAGLE, [illegible], Commander, will leave THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River.
Cotton taken at lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 71 Wall-st.
Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 4.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do housework in a small family; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 614 West 45th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook; washing and ironing; both of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own residence; understands French fluting. Call or address Mrs. COLLINS, No. 124 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl, to do second work. Call at No. 169 Sullivan-st., first floor, between Amerman's and Bass' cars.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as housemaid. Call at 108 Mulberry-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by a man who thoroughly understands the business, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 32 Post Office, Bridgeport, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class man. (German married.) a place in a private family preferred; has the best of City references. Address S. TIMMA, care of D. D. Harney, Irvington, N. Y., or inquire at No. 606 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation as porter or to make himself generally useful in store. Address R., Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; and who understands her business and would be willing to do the cooking, washing, &c. Apply at No. 14 West 20th-st., between 5th-av. and 6th-av.

WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT, a well-educated German who can board with his employer, a situation as [illegible]. Address [illegible], No. 9,288, with references.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. Address [illegible], Box No. 2,227 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A CITY FAMILY OF FOUR, a plain cook, and good washer and ironer, for the country. A good recommendation will be required. Call at No. 41 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to make herself generally useful; has had small family to cook for; City or country. Inquire at No. 40 Amity-st., near Bleecker-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter or to make himself generally useful. Address A., Box No. 27 Tribune Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING and commission house, a smart active boy, about 15 years of age; one who writes a good hand preferred. Address, in own handwriting, X. Y., Box No. 115 Times Office, giving place of residence.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; one who understands her business and would be willing to do the cooking, washing, &c. Apply at No. 14 West 20th-st., between 5th-av. and 6th-av.

WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT, a well-educated German who can board with his employer, a situation as [illegible]. Address [illegible], No. 9,288, with references.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. Address [illegible], Box No. 2,227 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A CITY FAMILY OF FOUR, a plain cook, and good washer and ironer, for the country. A good recommendation will be required. Call at No. 41 East 16th-st.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES T. BULLOCK of Harrison, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; and that the payment of any debts due to such bankrupt, or to any use of his property, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the holding of any meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be forbidden by law. And that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held before WILLIAM H. LEARNED, Esq., one of the Register in Bankruptcy for the District aforesaid, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869.

Given under my hand, at Jersey City, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.
WM. H. LEARNED, Register.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DEsires board for his sister in a private family where there are no other boarders, and occupying their own house, in the vicinity of Carmansville; an Episcopal family preferred; the best references given and required. Address J. C. W., Metropolitan Hotel.

A EUROPEAN LADY AND GENTLEman, with a small child, wish to find a home with a single lady, who will, for a mother's reputation, socialism between 3d and 4th sts., and 5th and Lexington-avs. Address A. Z., Box No. 698 Post Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON SEVenth-av., near Madison-sq., accommodations first-class; liberal arrangements for permanent party. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 13 West 24th-st.

NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—Handsome suite of rooms, with board, on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 22 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

## DRY GOODS.

# CLEARING OUT SALE.

# LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 361 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
RICH DRESS SILKS,
SATINS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,
IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

# THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRES, CORDS, POPLINS, BRAID, BINDS, &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

# JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 561 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 40 CENTS, WORTH 60.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue, for the balance of this month, THE SALE OF THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT THE LATE REDUCED PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN EUROPE,
viz.:
HEAVY YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS, 50c. per yard.
HEAVY 4-4 PURE LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c. per yard.
4-INCH PURE LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE, $1 per yard.
SUPER PILLOW-CASE LINENS, FINE AND STOUT, 50c. per yard.
DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 50 per dozen, and upward.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, $2 per dozen, and upward.
HEAVY REAL RUSSIA CRASH, 10c. per yard.
FRENCH HUCK TOWELS, $3 50 per dozen and upward.
EMBROIDERIES, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 22,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
PERCALES, CHINTZES, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
REAL BRUSSELS POINT LACE SHAWLS,
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STREET AND EVENING DRESSES AND SUITS,
REAL INDIA CAMBRIC HAIR BRAIDS,
FRENCH BROCHE SHAWLS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.
The above are from Paris, and selected for
EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 22,
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
at $1 50 per yard and upward.
GLACE RICH DOUBLE DYE SOIE,
at $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
Worth $2 and $2 25 per yard.
WIDE GLACE RAYE DOUBLE DYE SOIE,
at $2 per yard.
Worth $2 50 and $3.
ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.
TOGETHER WITH
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
NOVELTIES
FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT ADOLF KUSTERS',
NO. 22 FIFTH-AV.
THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES
to the most wonderful fine
GENT MUSLINS,
in the world, at the same
PRICE
THEY WERE
TO-DAY, 50 cts.
TABLE LINENS, DOYLIES,
Napkins, Doilies, Towels, &c.
Also, White Marseilles, Jaconets,
Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletans, &c.
ADOLF KUSTERS', 22 Fifth-av.

CO-OPERATIVE
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 617 6th-av.,
Between 39th and 40th sts.
Will open TUESDAY, Feb. 23.
Dry goods for the million!
Retail and wholesale.
Everything sold at the lowest prices.
Bargains! Bargains! from station daily.
Dress goods, linen, hosiery, cloths, &c. &c.
Immense stock of housekeeping goods.
Dry goods of all kinds.
No. 617 6th-av.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., will occur on MONDAY, March 1, No. 838 Broadway, under parlors, one door to the right.

LADIES CAN GET THEIR FAMILY Laundry done at 25 per cent less than elsewhere. Leave them at 24 2d-av. and they will be called for.
E. A. CAMP.

## STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THREE BUILDINGS, No. 9, 11 and 13 Nassau-st.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, light and airy, and will be fitted up in modern style. The building is thoroughly supplied with water, and is undergoing thorough repair, thereby saving all dirt and confusion. Rent moderate.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR STORING or manufacturing purposes, the 4-story and basement brick building, situated on the north side of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, and now occupied by Messrs. Hall & Co. as a sash factory. Apply to SAMUEL L. BUTCHER, No. 23 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE, 21 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) suitable for a jeweler, tailor, hatter, &c. Apply to JAMES BROWN & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE BUY OF HOUSE of No. 40 Cedar-st. Apply to FREDERICK GILMAN, No. 40 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices, adapted for a society. Apply to the Corresponding Secretary, on the premises.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Three splendid stores, near Bond-st. Apply to H. ALVORD, No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—BASEMENT AND UPPER PART of building, 57 DUNCAN, HERMAN & CO.

LEASE—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HUDSON and Perry-sts. Apply to [illegible].

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE [illegible]

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.
We are now receiving from our AMERICAN IMPROVED VELOCIPEDES. Pronounced by all good riders superior in every respect to any two-wheel velocipede yet produced. Parties can see them ridden and receive instructions at our rooms, No. 1 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK. DOMINION, DEMAREST & CO.,
No. 520 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDE.—I HAVE SOME VALUAble improvements on the velocipede, and would like to meet with a gentleman having capital or a machine shop; desire to go to Europe in a few months. Address A. T., Box No. 111 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK GRAY horses, 16 hands high, suitable for express carriage or team; any business); warranted sound, kind and free; will exchange or together cheap, for want of use. JACOB PERKINS, corner Sixty-first-st. and Leonard-av., Williamsburg.

HORSE, WAGON, SLEIGH AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse young, sound and kind; 16 hands high; good respectable team; safe to drive; will be sold cheap. Also, three good grocery horses, 7 and 8 years; 16 hands. Call or address 1012-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON, SUITABLE for a grocer or baker; price $60. Inquire of Mr. CLARK, No. 116 Columbia-st., Cuyler.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, WAGON AND harness. No. 70 Pine-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
BY THE ACRE,
IN THE
UPPER PART OF THIS CITY.
Maps and full particulars at our office.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROTH,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 PINE-ST.,
JONATHAN ALLEN, CHAS. ALLEN, EDWARD ALLEN.
Offer for sale the following favorable houses and lots at private sale:
W. 14th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., lot 20x92.5, with 3-story brick house.
W. 14th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., lot 20x92.5, with 3-story brick house.
W. 14th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., lot 20x92.5, with 3-story brick house.
W. 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., lot 20x92.5, with 3-story brick house.
W. 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., lot 20x92.5, with 3-story brick house.
Also, several valuable lots on the north side of 23d-st., between Madison and 6th-avs., built in the most substantial manner.
Also, a number of first-class houses and lots in desirable locations.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.
The valuable and favorably located by the west side of Greene-st., and Prince and Monroe-sts., consisting of 10 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Inquire of C. A. RAPALLO, No. 32 Broadway, or T. F. HECOX, office No. 46 Cherry-st.

WEST 50TH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE three-story and basement brick house, No. 114 West 50th-st., near 6th-av. This is a good neighborhood for a private residence, and will be sold on account of its close proximity to the best business portion of Broadway, and the railway accommodations to all parts of the City. Apply to GUILLE, ALLES & CO., No. 1 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FULL-SIZE three-story and basement brick house, No. 114 West 45th-st., near 6th-av. This is a good neighborhood for a private residence, and will be sold on account of its close proximity to the best business portion of Broadway, and the railway accommodations to all parts of the City. Apply to GUILLE, ALLES & CO., No. 1 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FULL-SIZE three-story and basement brick house, No. 114 West 45th-st., near 6th-av. This is a good neighborhood for a private residence, and will be sold on account of its close proximity to the best business portion of Broadway, and the railway accommodations to all parts of the City. Apply to GUILLE, ALLES & CO., No. 1 West 27th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 66th and 67th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; they are situated in the most desirable part of the Twenty-second ward. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lawrence, or No. 54 Exchange-place.

A FINE PROPERTY OF 9 ACRES, on 105th and 106th Ave., Boulevard and Broadway, near 106th-st. Also, plots of 2, 20 and 40 acres, each vicinity. Also, the finest dwelling, with 5 to 10 acres, on 10th to 106th sts., Bloomingdale. Apply to F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 6th-av., between 36 and 37th sts.; lot 20x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, 80 Nassau-st., up stairs, or A. J. BERCKER, SON & CO., No. 57 Cedar-st.

ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE AND desirable Dwellings in West 23d-st., near 9th-av. A first-class, three-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, Manhattan will be sold, with the elegant furniture, for CASH, or on easy terms of payment. JOHN G. PIERSON, No. 6 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 91ST AND 92TH sts.—Lots for sale, 25 feet front, on the west side of Madison-av., $45,000 to $50,000; also on the streets with 50 feet, $13,500 to $17,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, Manhattan, in west 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.; price $20,000; terms easy. JOHN G. PIERSON, No. 6 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in East 126th-st., near 3d-av.; first-class in every respect; price $17,000; terms easy. JOHN G. PIERSON, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 20x100, south side of 123d-st., 200 feet west of 4th-av. Apply at No. 9 Bookman-st., Room No. 5, first floor.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 120 East 41st-st., between Park and Lexington-avs.; price moderate. Apply to W. M. SMITH, No. 19 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone House No. 20 West 32d-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises to MOSES MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or on board.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front House No. 169 West 34th-st., lot 21x92.5. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 9 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.; convenient and excellent location. Apply to WM. H. JOHNSTON, No. 48 Wall-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST SITUATION IN BROOKLYN FOR A
PALATIAL TEA STORE.
The magnificent lot on the SOUTHEAST CORNER of CLINTON and DEGRAU-AVS., having a front of 40 feet on the Great Thoroughfare,
BROOKLYN'S BROADWAY.
Will be sold at auction by
THOMAS J. MILLER,
at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at the Exchange.
Together with, many others on Fulton-av., without limit, in Brooklyn.
A gentleman who made a very close examination of the splendid corner for above-mentioned, remarked to a friend: "This is the best corner in Brooklyn, to build a GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY."

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Easy opportunity for investment in New-priced lots—20 lots on Collins and Williams sts., Troy and Schenectady-avs., in Troy, and outside the city limits; will be sold TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by A. H. CROLY & LITTLE, auctioneers. Be sold age and a map.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—In persons of moderate means. Call and procure a map at WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S, No. 201 Montague-st., or No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York, of 100 lots of 20x100 feet, on Pacific-st., near Nostrand-av., and Herkimer-st., near Howard-av., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The lots are low priced, and, judging by their localities, are a sure and safe investment.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$4,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, with all the modern improvements, including a bath-room, range and furnace, finished in the best manner, and in complete order; lot 20x100 feet; situated on the south side of Sackett-st., between Hoyt and Bond-sts., in the most desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, No. 24 Sackett-st., or at No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Also, a new three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, on Hancock-st., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn; lot 20x100 feet; price $6,000. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—SEVERAL DEsirable dwellings, and New-Jersey Central and other R. R. depot property. Enquire of DAVID CAMPBELL, Room No. 1, No. 21 Court-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story, basement and attic dwelling, Pacific-st., front dwelling of each, 40 of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, and Hoyt-st., from each; will sell the whole or either separately. Apply to WM. H. ALLEN, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. A. CAMP, No. 24 2d-av., Brooklyn.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT BAY-RIDGE, HAMILTON FERRY.—A new, first-class dwelling, just finished, four stories high, with all the modern improvements, for sale or to let. Apply on the premises, or at No. 1 Wall-st., New-York, to SAMUEL L. BUTCHER, Jr.

TO LET—IN SEVERAL UNFURNISHED houses, 3 to 10 rooms each, in good repair, at moderate rents. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 99 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-houses

## AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

**A Royal Infant—The Approaching Carnival—New Mail Route—The Temporal Power—Art. News—Florentine Affairs.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

In these days the birth of a prince of the blood royal is of very little political, social, or moral consequence, yet as effort is made to give to the event its old éclat. The principal officers of State dropped whatever was in hand as soon as the first spasm of the Royal Princess was announced, and off rushed to Genoa President of the King's Council, President of Senate and President of Chamber, to play the part of political midwives. Here is the capital the guns of the fortress thundered into the dull ears of an unadmiring population the first signal of the event. In the days of LEOPOLD II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, when the first grandchild was born, the towers of the old city were illuminated for three successive nights, and every attraction of ball-ringing, of music, of theatre-decoration and the dance, was used to keep up in the popular mind the charming chaos of the half-divinity of sovereign superiority. But that was under a despotism, which made no claims to faith in the political capacity of the population. Now, under a constitutional régime, the ministers must be careful how they mock the good sense of a more enlightened constituency by attempts to revive exhausted princely charms.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

But power of more pleasing illusion than birth of prince, or brightening political prospects, has the approaching carnival. If the promise is kept, the festival will be more brilliant than for many years. The corners of the streets are already studded with broad placards notifying the public of the pleasure in store, and the amount of work laid out is sufficient to keep people occupied for many busy days. Premiums ranging from 1,000 francs down to 500, are to be distributed to those who succeed best in their efforts to give original grace and richness to the show. Such stimulants will excite a merry rivalry, and the crowd of spectators will, before it is all over, become dizzy with the intoxication of an unusual joy. To us foreign observers, it will at least be a pleasure to see a people, for the time, tolerably well-content with the world as it goes.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Ministers have taken up the tools of office, and once more gone to work—the labors of childbirth and prince-christening at Genoa are ended. The poor little thing was well-nigh smothered, or crushed, under the weight of six or eight names, with more syllables than there is space here to give. Until monarchs and monarchies are abolished, the people must smile or frown as and bear these princely follies. The new member of the royal family will be known by the title of Duke of Puglia.

Tranquility is in great part restored in the districts where the mill tax has encountered most opposition. The collectude which was at one time felt by the friends of the Government, and which had a sensible influence upon the public funds, is dissipated. The official organ reports that the number of deaths resulting from the late collisions was thirty, and the number of wounded seventy. Some calculated upon even a more serious price to be paid for the execution of the new law. Republican demonstrations continue to be reported, but they excite little anxiety as long as they take the unsystematic and childish form of posting printed appeals upon the walls, like those last week at Milan.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

Public attention is occupied more and more with the project of the new mail route to Egypt and India, by the part of Brindisi on the Adriatic. From that point the voyage to Alexandria can be made in less than three days, and there are, or will be, various inducements for passengers to pass this way, instead of by Marseilles, when the facilities now only planned are carried out. The line across the continent, in connection with the system of communication at present contemplated, is by the Brenner pass of the Alps and Munich to Ostend. Much is yet to be done to get the system into operation to work expeditiously; and it must be seen to in part by the English, as they are as much interested as any in the rapid transit of the Asiatic mail; while it must be said of the Italians that they have not a quick faculty for organizing enterprises of this kind. Commissioners are now in Italy, and before long we shall have their report.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

We have ceased to hear for the present of efforts made by the Italian Government to cause its influence to be felt at Rome. The mission of GEN. DELLA ROCCA to obtain grace for the two condemned men was without result; but it is generally believed that the Pope will not make those, who have so many claims to clemency, the victims of an extreme penalty. Should AJANI and his companion be executed, there will be reason enough to exclaim against a course of conduct, on the part of the Papal authority, which will seem like a system of vindictiveness, deliberately resolved upon, in defiance of humane claims.

ART.

The old cloisters of San Marco, in which FRA ANGELICO passed a part of his life, are henceforth to be dedicated to Art. The great convent of Cantissima Annunziata will probably be devoted to similar uses. A school has lately been opened for instruction in design applied to carving in wood. It is well known that Tuscany has long held a preëminent position for the excellence of its productions in this class, and Sienna and Florence are the chief centres where these industries are carried on. Objects in carved wood, of a beauty of design and carefulness of execution, are sent out from the workshops of Sienna, which have obtained for that place a reputation which is rewarded with no inconsiderable commercial profits. DUPRE, the first of living Florentine sculptors, is the son of a woodcarver of that city, and began his career as an apprentice to that trade. By the skill of BARBETTI, of Florence, with whom he worked, woodcarving has been raised to the dignity of a fine art.

The object of the school just established here, but not yet fully organized, is to give to young men who intend to become carvers in wood a somewhat careful artistic training. With the progress of luxury and taste, every year the commercial value of art becomes more apparent, and there are enough with sufficient intelligence to see that every kind of skill can be turned to account. There is no one so dull as not to know that France has for a long time been the first country in the world to profit by its superiority of taste; and this taste has come of education. Italy in time past has been the teacher of France and of other countries. There are still enough models left in this ancient school to furnish half the museums of the world. England, slow to learn of other countries, is so alive to material interests as to become a docile pupil wherever æsthetic knowledge, with a money value, can be acquired. At the time of the last report, England had ninety schools for instruction in design, as applied to decoration in all its forms, in active operation, referring to the opening of this new school in Florence, gives the opportunity for an expression of surprise that so much attention is given to this all-important subject in our country. We have great needs and a great opportunity, and it would be well to do what is profitable and add instruction in design to our system of public school education. Our genuine civilization needs the genius which protect arts can lend, and taste is the result of the artistic training of mind and eye and hand.

FLORENTINE AFFAIRS.

As for Florence and social life here, upon which large calculations are made at this season by the gay world, not much can be said. The King has come back, and last night there was a grand dinner at the Pitti palace, at which the Ministers and many conspicuous local functionaries had places. In many private palaces there is elegant entertaining, and those who live in or upon fashionable society are not without amusement. Among foreigners there is no entertainment upon a large scale, and the sharpshooters complain of small game. There is no lack of establishments in which articles of luxury are furnished; gambling, however, wedding cake, has become a re-

---

duced rate of fare; but the demand seems to be large to make profitable business for all.

ANGELICO.

## THE GAS NUISANCE.

**Continuation of Investigation Before the Board of Health—Effect of Sulphuretted Acid—Complaints of Malconstructed Gas Down Town.**

Yesterday a further hearing took place in the matter of the application of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, whose works are situated on the foot of West Forty-second-street, for the purpose of affording the Company the opportunity to present evidence why the order of the Board of Health should not be modified or suspended, declaring their mode of conducting the manufacture of gas a public nuisance, and directing them to discontinue the business unless a process be adopted

---

Professor Wayne, Collector Morgan and the Custom House Appointments.

In the outer room of the Collector's office at the Custom-house, yesterday morning, a curious conversation of less and hungry gentlemen awaited the coming of the presiding officer of the institution. They had received notice that their applications, made long ago, when their musty suits were new, for the privilege of serving the country at the genuine pile in Wall-street, had received favorable consideration, and that they—some thirty men—had been selected from among the hundreds whose names had been sent in for positions in the Custom-house. They had complied with all the preliminary forms necessary to securing the desired object. Backed by the request of more, noted politicians of their own party than themselves, they had asked for office and it had been given to them. Their documents, placed in long envelopes, on the backs of which were written the names of the honorable gentlemen who wanted them appointed, were filed in the archives of the Collector's private secretary, and they awaited the coming of Mr. SMYTHE, by whom they were to be sworn in.

The Collector came. The crowd made way. The Collector entered his private office, and this division of the noble army of office-seekers was called before him. One by one the men passed in with a song of praise and exultation on the lips, to which the patriot POLLARD subscribed so freely. The ceremony of taking the oath was speedily performed, and the men were severally sent to the heads of the various departments. Bearing an order in writing to the latter to put them on duty.

The reason for the appointment of these new men at this time, and of the removal of others, so as to make room for them, was set forth freely by Collector SMYTHE in a conversation with our reporter. He said that many of those now appointed were men whose claims had been unfairly pressed upon the Custom-house through some misapprehension as to their fitness for their positions. In reply to a question as to the correctness of the report that the men removed were displaced because they were friends of Senator MORGAN, as a part of the price paid by the Republicans for the confirmation of Mr. SMYTHE as Minister to Russia, the latter said: "When I wanted to make places for these men, who had been removed through misapprehension, I removed MORGAN's friends, among whom were a great many incompetent persons. I removed them to make room for these men. Here is ex-and-so. He is ——'s brother-in-law, (or something of that kind;) you must appoint him!' and men entirely unfit for their positions were appointed in that way, through influence, and have positions in the Custom-house now. I have removed MORGAN's friends, and put in Democrats in their places. If a man cheats me, I am going to pay him off for it. I did not want the Mission to Russia particularly. It would have cost me $10,000 a year to have gone there. But then when a man makes up his mind to a thing, he don't like to be cut short of it. There have no been more than thirty new appointments made." These are Mr. SMYTHE's exact words as nearly as they could be recalled immediately after the interview, with the exception of the occasional interjection of a phrase not much in vogue among the pious.

## TWENTIETH WARD HOMICIDE.

**Inquest by Coroner Keenan—Evidence of the Five Witnesses—The Assailant Still at Large.**

Coroner KEENAN proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest on the remains of PETER MCDONALD, the blacksmith, who was assaulted on the 20th inst. by JAMES MCDONALD, a former employe, and fatally injured, death having ensued on Thursday evening last. The assailant was arrested at the time and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, as the deceased had been discharged from Bellevue Hospital under the impression that he was not dangerously injured. The Magistrate held the accused for trial in the sum of $500 bail, and he was subsequently arraigned before Recorder HACKETT at the Court of General Sessions. He plead not guilty to the charge and was remanded to the Tombs to await trial. On his way back to the prison MCDONALD managed in some unexplained manner to escape from the officer having him in charge, and has not been seen since. Capt. HAMOND of the Twentieth Ward Police, had made every effort to recapture him. The following is a synopsis of the evidence elicited yesterday:

*Jacob Abrich* testified: I reside at No. 220 West Forty-second-street. I am a blacksmith. I knew Peter and Roger James McDonald. I employed Peter to work at in my shop, No. 441 West Forty-first-street. James worked for me some time about six weeks before the affray; James that day came to the shop and saw the affray; James that day came to the shop and saw Peter. I discharged James on Saturday, the 20th inst., when some words passed between them. I paid him off. James then said, "I'll take it out of you on the 20th inst., about half-past six o'clock." I told him to leave the place; I ordered him out. James struck me on the shoulder with a hammer. I then struck James on the sidewalk in front of the store. I was in; I heard a noise outside, and saw James was hurt; I saw James have a piece of iron in his hand; I saw Peter with a piece of iron in front of my store; I saw he was hurt, because there was blood on his head; Peter was standing holding his head; he said, "That man did it;" pointing to James; I saw James with the piece of iron; I saw Peter strike James; I saw James fall; I saw Peter with the piece of iron; I saw James strike Peter; I heard James say, "I'll take it out of you yet;" I heard Peter say, "I'll take it out of you yet;" James then went away.

*Henry Rosenbaum*, testified: I reside at No. 220 West Forty-second-street. I am a tanner by trade. I was in the store of Jacob Abrich on the 20th inst. I knew Peter and Roger McDonald; I was in Abrich's store when I heard something going on in the yard of repairs about five minutes after I heard the noise I went out; I saw Peter McDonald come out of the store; I saw James McDonald come out of the store; I saw James McDonald had a piece of iron in his hand; I saw James strike Peter; I heard James say, "I'll take it out of you yet;" I saw James strike Peter; I saw Peter fall; I saw Peter get up; I saw Peter strike James; I saw James fall; I saw Peter strike James; I saw James get up;